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PREFACE

The need of a magazine devoted to the history of our South Georgia and its families is too well known to require further mention. The field ahead is rich and the task is big. The South Georgia Historical and Genealogical Quarterly makes its first appearance in a little pamphlet form; its beginning is rather obscure, but we confidently look for it to grow in size and importance. Our next number will appear in April.

The object of this magazine will be to preserve and publish South Georgia history and genealogy. As for the undertaking being for financial gain, any one at all familiar with such undertakings knows how absurd such an idea would be.

We want every one interested in history and genealogy, especially in South Georgia history and genealogy, to become a member and help in the task of compiling and publishing the history and traditions and genealogy of the growing part of the grand old State of Georgia. Only with such assistance can it be done. We therefore solicit your membership and subscription, and want every member to contribute anything they may have for publication, in the line of our endeavors.

To those who have so generously and patriotically extended their assistance, by advance subscriptions, is due the credit for the magazine being published. The following is a list of those so assisting:

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Mrs. J. L. Walker, Waycross, Ga.
Judge D. A. R. Crum, Cordele, Ga.
Besides a number of Homerville people.
R. A. BRINSON,
FOLKS HUXFORD,
FLEM C. DAME,
J. O. RODGERS,
Committee.

FOLKS HUXFORD, Editor.

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Magnolia, One of the Dead Towns of Southern Georgia.

By FOLKS HUXFORD

Among the historic places of Clinch county is what is now an old field and a vacant run-down house or two, about seven miles southwest of Homerville. To the average passer-by, this old dilapidated place presents no other appearance than that of an abandoned farm. But in fact, on this very land once stood a quiet little town or rural village which in the days of its glory was the only town in the county. Its importance amounted to being the county site of Clinch county and it was known as the Town of Magnolia. Around the hearthfires in this little village gathered in those days happy, contented families, undisturbed by the events of the rest of the world; there were no telegraph wires, telephone connections or fast trains, much less the wireless system of to-day, and Magnolia was a little community to itself. But to-day there is little, nay nothing, to remind one of all these things. Magnolia is no more; it lives only in our memories, and the reminiscences of those old veterans of the gray who are yet spared to be with us, charm us most when speaking of this old town of which there is no official record except a few old deeds. In the same quiet way as a village, the vacant houses and abandoned fields stand and lie out there just as quiet and undisturbed. The sighing of the pines and the singing of the mocking-bird and the chirping of the meadow-lark are interrupted only by the occasional fast-moving automobile as it skirts the old field, on the public road to the west of the old site.

Magnolia is no more, and the records of the court house while it was there are all burned, and the records of its town commissioners while it was an incorporated town are all gone, but it still in our memories exists, while the militia district in which it is situated now bears the old name of "Magnolia," a silent reminder of what we may call a dead town. As sweet as the magnolia itself are the reminiscences of the past.

When the new county of Clinch was created in 1850, the act creating the county provided that the county-site should be called "Polk," and the commissioners named in the act were empowered to decide on the location of the county site, to buy the necessary land and to lay the town out into town lots and sell off the lots

on such terms as they deemed best. The commissioners so named were Benjamin Sirmans, Elijah Mattox, Simon W. Nichols, John J. Johnson and Timothy Kirkland. They proceeded about their duties soon after the act was passed, which was approved Feb. 14th, 1850. They decided to locate the county site at the most central and convenient point, having reference to the population, etc., and in so doing decided upon lot of land 420 in the 12th district. This lot had been granted by the State to the late John Forsyth, former governor of the state and secretary of state in Van Buren's cabinet.

Simon W. Nichols, one of the commissioners, was land agent in this section for the Forsyth estate lands, which embraced many thousands of acres in the original county of Appling, of which Clinch was a part. Mr. Nichols deeded about 125 acres, or the southeast quarter of this lot 420, to the new county through its commissioners, for the purpose of locating the county-site thereon. This old deed is not on record, but the writer has seen it one time, which was about nine years ago. It was then in the possession of a gentleman from Atlanta who was representing the estate of Henry Bell, who was also a big land owner in this county in those days. How it was that Bell got possession of the deed we cannot tell.

The county commissioners proceeded to lay out the town on this lot of land, and the task of surveying the town lots was given to Col. Elijah Mattox, one of the commissioners, who was not only a very intelligent and honorable man, but a skilled surveyor as well. He was the first surveyor of Clinch county, and the map he made of the town bears the following notation in the handwriting of the surveyor: "A map or plan of the Town of Polk, made and returned by Col. Elijah Mattox, for the year 1850." This map also bears the further notation as follows: "Re-surveyed and recorded in the County Surveyor's office on the 8th day of April, 1852. D. J. Blackburn, C. S."

This map has recently been recorded on the land records of the county, and shows the town to have had twenty-four half-acre lots and twenty-six one-acre lots. In addition to these there were a number of larger lots making up what may be called the edge of town. Of these lots there were two lots of four acres each, one of six acres, one of five acres, one of ten acres, one of fourteen acres, one of eight acres, two of thirteen acres each, two of twenty-three acres each, one of thirty-two acres and one of forty-two acres.

The court house square is indicated on the map by the words "Court House Square," but its acreage is not shown. In the deed

made to it by the county authorities when they sold it after the court house was removed to Homerville, it is described as containing three acres, more or less.

There were four streets running from the court house—one in each direction. There were four other streets runing parallel with the first four, there being eight street intersections. The names of the streets are not given on the map, but from an old deed the name of Morgan street is obtained as being one of the streets of the town. What the other streets were named we do not know. All the deeds to town lots went by lot number, no boundaries being given.

All the deeds made by the commissioners to town lots were dated Dec. 30th, 1850, except two, which were dated the following months. This indicates that there was a delay in selling the lots and thus settling up the town, or either a delay in executing the deeds, the latter being the more probable, as it was customary in selling off town lots in new towns and county sites in those days for the county authorities to give terms.

The following is a list of town lot purchasers in the new town, it then being named Polk:

Jesse Smith	3	lots for \$101.00
Manning Smith	3	" " 103.00
Jacob Lightsey	1	" " 22.50
Thomas B. Whitfield	5	" " 137.00
Benjamin Sirmans	3	" " 37.50
James M. Smith	3	" " 114.00
Lawrence Smith	5	" " 181.00
D. J. Sirmans	2	" " 41.00
Guilford Lastinger	2	" " 63.00
Charles Cowart	1	" " 100.00
David O'Quin	1	" " 30.25
Total	29	lots, \$930.25

In addition to the foregoing the county authorities sold another lot in 1854 to James C. Smith for \$22.00 and the court house square was sold to David O'Quin in 1863 at public outcry, bringing \$13.00, thus making the total amount of \$965.25 which the county received from the sale of town lots in the town. It is said that the land was given to the county in consideration of the county-site being located thereon, and so it will be seen that the county derived sufficient funds to build the court house and jail, or at least to make a payment thereon.

There were probably other lots sold, but the deeds are not on record and we have no way of ascertaining how much they brought.

Of those named in the foregoing list, none are known to have lived at Magnolia except Thomas B. Whitfield and David O'Quin.

By mesne conveyances the lots sold by the commissioners were deeded through various other owners to David O'Quin, who eventually bought the land whereon the town stood, and thus became the owner of Magnolia. Mr. O'Quin was a resident of Magnolia until his death in 1884. He was clerk of the superior court and of the inferior court from 1856 to 1868.

The building of the court house was delayed until the winter of 1852. Mr. J. R. Dickerson, one of Clinch's old and honored citizens, is authority for this statement, he remembering when it was built. The court house was built by John Moore and Elias Moore, brothers, to whom the inferior court awarded the contract. There are no records showing how much it cost. However, it was a small building and met the requirements of the county at the time. This building was burned in 1856, the fire being supposed to be of incendiary origin. It was replaced by another, which was removed a few years later to Homerville, where it was burned in 1867. Thus it will be seen that the Clinch county records have been destroyed twice. Both times the fires occurred at night and the records were totally destroyed.

Magnolia for the first two years of its existence was named "Polk." Just how it came to be named Polk we do not know. From the census records for 1850 it is observed that there was a family of Polks living in that part of Clinch county cut off from Lowndes, by the name of William Polk, age 60, and his son, James F. Polk, age 23, both born in South Carolina. Both were married. However, it is probable that the town was so named for President James K. Polk.

For some reason the name did not seem to suit, and consequently an act was passed by the legislature, having been introduced by Representative James W. Staten, changing the name of the town from "Polk" to "Magnolia." This act was approved Jan. 15, 1852.

Magnolia was well situated, being almost in the center of the county. At that time the county embraced all of what is now Echols county east of the Allapaha river, also all of what was Coffee but now Atkinson county as far up as where Reedy creek empties into the Satilla river. The Allapaha river was the line between Clinch and Lowndes down to the Florida state line. Throughout this territory Magnolia was the only town.

There was a road from Magnolia to Blount's Ferry on the Florida line. Blount's Ferry was the place where Col. Elijah Mattox lived and where he died in 1856. A road led from Waresboro

into Clinch, one prong running by where Homerville now is, down to Magnolia and the other prong running by where A. J. Lockliear now lives into the Mud Creek district of Lanier county, thence to old Troupville, the old county site of Lowndes. The road going to Magnolia continued from Magnolia by where DuPont now is and intersected with the other road. This route, leading from Waresboro, was a stage route and in those days, the mails were carried over these stage routes.

There was also a road leading eastward from Magnolia, probably to the Ware county line. This passed by Peter Smith's place and on to Lawrence Smith's on the eastern side of the county.

Magnolia was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved February 20, 1854. Five commissioners were provided in the act, who were to govern the town, and the corporate limits embraced eighty acres. The act did not appoint the commissioners, but provided that they were to be elected. As there are no records of the town government, it is not known who served as commissioners.

The first Masonic lodge in the county was organized at Magnolia in 1858. This is the same lodge, No. 224, now at Homerville and known as Cassia Lodge. The first worshipful master was Archibald Hodges, who died in 1862. Other charter members were: David O'Quin, George W. Newbern, Robert F. Lanier and Thomas Aldridge. At the time of its organization the lodge was named "Magnolia Lodge, No. 224," but was changed to "Cassia Lodge" when it was moved to Homerville in 1860.

Among the first to move to Magnolia was Judge John L. Morgan, long ordinary of Clinch county. Judge Morgan moved from Lowndes county. He lived at Magnolia until about 1861, when he bought a place a few miles south of Homerville, where he lived until his death in 1888. He is buried at Homerville.

David O'Quin was another early settler at Magnolia. He moved there in 1853 and put up a small store and built a roomy house, where he accommodated people during court. Mr. O'Quin served as clerk of the superior court from 1856 to 1868 and as sheriff 1854-1856. Mr. O'Quin gradually bought up the town lots after the county site was moved to Homerville until he owned all the land whereon the town stood. He continued to live there until his death in 1884. His old home is still standing to-day, and its big, open fireplace, big rooms, the attic and all reminds one as he walks over its creaky old floors that within its walls have been some very enjoyable occasions where mirth and song held sway while it was host to the towns-people or perhaps to the "court people."

John Williams lived at Magnolia a few years after his marriage. He was married at Magnolia, to Nancy, a daughter of Judge John L. Morgan, about 1854. Mr. Williams was killed July 20, 1864, by a deserter, near Homerville, while attempting to arrest the deserter. He was acting as a recruiting officer for the Confederate army.

Another of the old citizens of Magnolia was Robert F. White, known as "Bob" White. He had a boarding house and store, and lived at Magnolia a few years, after which he left the county; it is not known where he removed. Mr. White's store was a favorite gathering place during political fights.

William Wade Smith, a native of Ware county, lived a short while at Magnolia, where he also had a store. He moved about 1860 to Stockton, where he served as justice of the peace through the war.

Lewis Levi represented the Semitic race in the town. He was in the mercantile business, and after Magnolia began to decline he also went to Stockton. He returned to Savannah in 1865.

William Higgs became a citizen of the town in the latter 50's. He was the father of Mrs. David O'Quin. He owned a number of town lots during the Civil war, and his sons, Robert, Elisha and N. J. Higgs, were also real estate owners in the town about the same time.

The following is a list of owners of town lots in Magnolia between 1850 and 1860:

Jesse Smith	Charles Cowart
Manning Smith	Thomas B. Whitfield
David O'Quin	Jacob Lightsey
Benjamin Sirmans	Robert F. White
Harrison Jones	John Williams, Jr.
Abraham Bennett	Guilford Lastinger
George W. Newborn	Lawrence Smith
John Adams	James C. Smith
W. J. & W. M. Nichols	Thomas Aldridge
Duncan Henderson	Silas Overstreet
Ziba King	Elias H. Tyler
John Brack	William W. Smith
A. D. Laslie	N. J. Higgs
W. J. Rives	Robert Higgs
James M. Smith	Washington Dyal & Co.
Solomon Wilkes	R. G. Dickerson
Joseph R. Nail	Cornelius Joyce
Lewis Levi	David J. Sirmans
Silas A. O'Quin	John R. Langdale

Among those who lived at Magnolia might be mentioned, in passing, Solomon Wilkes, Joseph R. Nail, Thomas Aldridge and Elias H. Tyler. Very little is known of these old citizens, except

Thomas Aldridge, who was a Missionary Baptist preacher. He served the old Baptist church at the ford of Cane Creek as its pastor from about 1852 to 1856. Solomon Wilkes served a year or so as a justice of the old inferior court, while Elias H. Tyler was elected county surveyor in 1858.

Among the celebrities who once lived at Magnolia were old Judge Martin L. Mershon and his father, H. M. Mershon. Judge Mershon was judge of the superior court of the Brunswick circuit from 1879 to 1886, living at Brunswick at that time.

The court house building was removed, but the old jail was not, and it is to-day standing at the old county-site bearing a resemblance to an old corn-crib. It was built of hewn logs, hewn square, while the floor was of split pine logs. It was about ten by ten feet in size, there being two cells originally. The old building is still standing and the logs it was built of are still sound. It has been used as a corn-crib many years.

After the removal of the court house to Homerville, Magnolia began to decay; its few inhabitants gradually moved to other places and finally when the Civil war ended no one were living there except David O'Quin and William Higgs and their families.

To-day the lot of land whereon the town stood is owned by Mr. B. E. Blitch of Homerville, who owns the entire lot of 490 acres. He has recently had the title to the land registered under the provisions of the land registration act.

Magnolia is to-day one of the "dead towns" of Georgia, living only in our memories, and its old-time glory and importance takes its place by the side of Troupville, the old county-site of Lowndes; Jeffersonton, the old county-seat of Camden; Holmesville, the original county-town of Appling, and other dead towns of Georgia.

General John Floyd.

By Mrs. J. L. WALKER.

John Floyd was born in Beaufort, S. C., October 3, 1769, six years before the memorable June 5, 1775. He came into the world at the time when the marked displeasure of the British was centered upon Massachusetts. The mother-country and the colonies had reached the point of open rebellion and the cruel hand of Tarleton was felt by Sumpter's men.

Gen. Charles Floyd, the father of John Floyd, was a planter, whose agricultural pursuits would have been crowned with success had not the Revolutionary war with its annihilating effects diverted his efforts. He enrolled himself in a volunteer company known as the "Liberty Boys," and while Savannah was in possession of the British he was captured and carried on board an English vessel. The commander of the ship thought from the prisoner's appearance that he was a fellow-countryman and asked him: "Mr. Floyd, are you not an Englishman?" "No sir, I am an American by birth, a native of the State of Virginia and an enemy of King George." The commander said: "I see that you are a good seaman; renounce your country, receive your bounty money that I offer you and you shall be put in immediate command of a sixteen-gun ship-of-war." Mr. Floyd replied fearlessly: "Sir, were I in command of this vessel I would instantly pull down the colors now flying at her mast, nail those of the United States flag in their place, and turn her guns against you."

John Floyd having parents who knew no fear and whose patriotism was deep and genuine, it is little wonder that he became a successful leader of men. At the early age of fourteen years he served one year in the Continental army. After the close of the Revolution he, although a mere lad, felt the necessity of providing for his own wants and at this period of his life he laid the foundation for his greatness by persistent and invincible determination to succeed in doing well whatever task was assigned him. Amid the forests of the pioneers his perseverance laid the foundation of power, learning, bravery and progression.

His educational advantages were limited to the old field schools. Later he was much aided in the acquirement of some necessary branches of education which he could not acquire in his school days, by Mr. Barnard Elliott, who kindly gave him instruction at night, when his day's task was ended, in arithmetic, plane geom-

etry and other useful knowledge. He embraced every opportunity to improve himself and his efforts were crowned with success.

After the close of the Revolutionary war John Floyd's parents were ruined in fortune, and he felt the necessity of providing for his own wants; and at the age of sixteen he, "with the approbation of his father, apprenticed himself to a house-carpenter for the period of five years. Having served four, his employer offered to release the services of the fifth year; but the apprentice gave proof of that conscientious estimate of moral obligations and high-toned self-denial which shone so conspicuously through the subsequent scenes of his life. When a boy he had promised the service of five years and nothing short of a plenary fulfillment could satisfy the requirements of his own buoyant and honest heart."

The ancestral home of John Floyd was burned with a torch in the hands of the Tories, and he and his mother, Mary Fendin Floyd, barely escaped with their lives. They fled to the woods, where they remained for several days, and while there were fed by a faithful servant, "Old Hazzard," who displayed wonderful bravery protecting them in those perilous times.

He married Miss Isabella Marie Hazzard of Beaufort, S. C., December 12th, 1793, and in 1795 they, with his father and mother, Charles and Mary Floyd, moved to McIntosh county, Georgia, and settled on adjoining farms. In 1800 they moved to Camden county and acquired a large estate. They built their homes in sight of each other's. John Floyd's home was called "Fairfield" and his father's "Bellevue." John Floyd was surrounded with the usual difficulties of an early pioneer settler of Georgia, but hardships inspired him to triumph over difficulties. He accumulated a fortune as a planter and he worked for the wealth that he enjoyed and was not dependent upon the sagacity of others to keep it from leaving him.

His slaves cleared many acres of fine land in Camden county and the wonderful cotton producing quality of the soil made "Fairfield" one of the most progressive plantations in the "Lower Country."

In the course of the Revolutionary war, Georgia received rough treatment from the British, and although peace had been declared, the conflict continued not only in this state but throughout the union. The military companies were almost continuously on duty to repel the incursions of the Indians. Massacres frequently occurred on the frontiers, and especially in the southern part of the state, and predatory bands of Indians became more aggressive. The United States government was slow to act in furnishing the necessary protection to the people on the frontiers and one of John

Floyd's letters, yellow with the age of a hundred years, tells of conditions that existed at that time. "Instead of offering a reward for live Indians the Government should have inserted the strong clause 'dead or alive,' and then three months would have been sufficient to clear the country of them. There are many poor wire-grass fellows in Camden who own but one wife, twelve children, six acres of cleared pine land, a rifle, a racoon skin pouch and a powder horn. Their whole 'crap' seldom does more than to give bread to their little ones. They depend largely on their rifles to add an occasional turkey or haunch of venison to their bill of fare. These poor fellows regard an Indian as occupying the same scale in humanity that a wolf does, and they go about their daily labor in the fear of their lives."

When the War of 1812 was declared between the United States and Great Britain, John Floyd was put in command of six hundred men. The troops were first stationed at Point Peter, five miles from St. Marys, but were later ordered to rendezvous at Camp Hope, near Fort Hawkins. The forces consisted of one company of artillery, one squadron of dragoons, one battalion and two regiments of infantry, a majority of whom were volunteers. Floyd's men constructed a line of forts and block houses extending from the Ocmulgee river to the waters of the Alabama.

The Indians were never reconciled to the cession of their lands to the white settlers. They were continuously on the war-path and soon war raged among the Indians and the white settlers of Georgia. The war with Great Britain for a time was forgotten by Floyd and his men, but fortunately, the British did not attempt an invasion of the state, and so his military activities were devoted almost exclusively to quelling the Indians. The Indians at Autossee and Callibee were especially aggressive and two decisive battles of the War of 1812 were fought at these two Indian towns.

Floyd's attack on Autossee was made at daylight and few realized that a great battle was fought by the gallant commander and that a great victory was won on that cold morning, the 28th day of November, 1814. The fierce volume of musketry was turned loose on the town, but the Indians returned the charge and seemed for awhile quite ready for battle. With equal defiance they not only used firearms, but sent a flight of deadly arrows through the opposing lines. The battle lasted for over an hour. General Floyd and his men won a complete victory, but not without great loss to the detachment. The town was burned and the women and children vanished like withered leaves before an autumn gale. The Indians who were not killed or wounded fled in terror through the woods, leaving their unfortunate brothers on the battlefield.

At Callibee, Floyd's last battle with the Indians, he received a wound in his knee in the early part of the fight, but though enduring much pain, he never left his saddle until the battle was over. The ball in his knee was never extracted and he was threatened with lockjaw. Major Joel Crawford's horse was shot under him and killed in this battle.

"Within a few days after the battle of Callibee the term for which the army had been called into service expired, and the several corps, after due inspection, received an honorable discharge. But the war continuing, new levies were made and another brigade was placed under command of General Floyd for the purpose of repelling an apprehended assault on Savannah. This, however, turned out to be a bloodless campaign. The British troops never appeared in that vicinity until the President's proclamation announced the treaty of peace."

John Floyd represented Camden county in the Georgia legislature for two terms and in 1826 he was elected a representative in Congress. A few months prior to his election to Congress he received a commission as Brigadier-General in the militia service of Georgia, and on the occurrence of a vacancy he was advanced to the grade of Major-General of the first division. While in command of troops at Savannah he and his family occupied the Telfair House on the west corner of Bay street. They received "much kindness and attention from the people of Savannah and distinguished politeness from the Jewish branch of the population."

In some of General Floyd's old letters he tells of having seen "Nat" (Nathaniel) Green on the streets of Savannah, and writes also in a quaint way of Captain DuBignon and his ship load of foreign slaves who were never seen to land. He also tells of having the pleasure of meeting George Washington in Savannah in 1791. In 1802 he was one of the committee appointed to welcome Aaron Burr to the city. The fifth president, James Monroe, together with Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, were guests of the Savannah people and at a dinner given on this occasion Gen. Floyd made a toast—"Our Country, may its prosperity be as lasting as the government is free."

The boundary line of Georgia and Florida was long in dispute. Some contended that they were not run agreeable to the true intent of the treaty. Generals Floyd, Blackshear and Thompson were appointed by Governor Troup to look into the matter. The engineers made a careful reconnoissance of the country through which the state line passed. The straight line prescribed in the treaties had its beginning at the head of the St. Marys river at the point where it issues from the Okefinokee swamp. They found the head

of the river to agree with the report made by Mr. Ellicott, who had built a mound of earth to mark the place. The result of the investigation was reported to the Executive Committee at Washington and the report made by Gen. Floyd as chairman of the committee ended for a time the claim on the part of Georgia to have the eastern terminus of the boundary line changed.

John Floyd was not only a civil engineer, but a ship builder by trade, and many Georgia boats were constructed by him. - Some time before Robert Fulton had perfected his steam vessel, John Floyd's sail boats were plying the streams of Southern Georgia and supplying the modes of travel and transportation to the pioneers who lived along the river fronts. In 1838 Savannah had her first boat race and Gen. Floyd was the inspiration of the races. He gives the following account of the approaching occasion in a letter to his wife:

"Much excitements exists as to a pending boat race to take place in Savannah about the last part of this month or the early part of next. I presume you will be anxious to know the result, as some near and I hope dear to you are deeply concerned, namely, myself. You may recall the Aquatic Club of Camden had given a general challenge to the Ragattas of Savannah, New York and elsewhere. A boat has been rapidly built in New York—a specimen of their best workmanship—to beat the Lizard of Camden. Five hundred dollars a side, boat against boat. Half interest in the Lizard has been sold for three hundred and fifty dollars, and they are to be rowed by white men entirely. The Star of New York by the Pilots of Savannah and the Lizard by the Marivehans of St. Augustine, Georgia against New York. May the Devil take the hindmost. Tell my grand-son to be there. It will be one of the greatest boat races that has or perhaps ever will be in the South. Thousand of people will be there and thousands of dollars will exchange pockets.

"April 6th, 1828.

JOHN FLOYD."

The quaintly written will of John Floyd is recorded in the clerk's office of Camden county. He directed that his estate, which consisted of a large tract of land and many negroes, be divided between his wife and children. He also bequeaths "To my driver, Ansel, for his faithful services and fidelity during the late war, from the proceeds of my estate an extra suit of cheap broadcloth, a hat, and a pair of shoes and ten dollars per annum and his provision so long as he lives." His will was recorded August 5th, 1839, and his executors were two of his distinguished sons, Charles Rinaldo Floyd (the father of the brilliant and accomplished Mary Faith Floyd McAdoo) and Richard Floyd (who with great bravery

and courage served on the "Alabama" with Admiral Semmes). Others of his children were: Mary Hazzard Floyd (Hamilton), Sarah Catherine Floyd (deLaRoche), John Fender Floyd, Susan Dixon Lodoraka Floyd (Hopkins), Caroline Eliza Louisa Floyd (Blackshear), Malina Isabella Floyd (Hopkins), Samuel Augusta Floyd and Henry Hamilton Floyd.

Rich in romance and picturesque beauty there are few places throughout the Southland with which nature has been more lavish than "Fairfield," the home of General Floyd. It has an historic past that dates back to the Colonial period. The "mansion" was a typical Southern home whose latch string hung outside and around whose festive 'bode often gathered the Greens, Shaws, Butlers, Pages, McIntoshes and many other people of note. The stately live oaks that were planted by the Floyds are still standing with a distinction of age, but the "mansion," like many Southern homes, was burned in the early part of the nineteenth century. A singular coincidence is connected with Fairfield. It was not only General Floyd's abiding place in life, but his remains were interred on the site where his old home stood—a privilege that is not often accorded one.

The sound of the rippling waters of the Satilla (St. Illa) river, that once filled the air with music for the living, flows by this old place as of yore, and the summer sun shines just as softly through the trees, casting the same mosaic shadows as when life, not death, guarded the portal. Beneath the trees of his beloved home, the hero of the Autossee is sleeping.

A Sketch of the Early History of Ware County, Georgia--1825-1850.

By FOLKS HUXFORD.

(NOTE.—Ware County, created in 1824 and named for United States Senator Nicholas Ware, from this State, was carved out of Appling County. It is now one of the leading and most progressive counties of South Georgia. The county-site, formerly at Waresboro, was moved about forty years ago to Waycross, which in the last twenty years has grown from a small town of about 1,000 to a city of nearly 20,000 people. It embraces a good part of the Okefinokee Swamp in the southern part of the county, from which the famous Suwannee river rises, flowing southward through Clinch County into Florida. The Satilla river, the old Spanish name of which was St. Illa, is the dividing line between Ware and Pierce counties).

Ware county was created by legislative act approved December 15th, 1824. It was created out of original Appling county, which in turn was created in 1818 from territory ceded by the Indians at the Treaty of Fort Jackson, August 9th, 1814. The original county of Ware included most of the present counties of Clinch, Echols, Bacon, Pierce and Atkinson counties.

Waresboro was named as the county-site and the town was located on lot of land 76 in the eighth district. It is situated in the 451st militia district, which is the oldest one in the county. The territory around Waresboro was the first to be settled up by white men in the new county of Ware. To-day Waresboro is a pretty little village some six or eight miles west of Waycross, the present county site.

The 451st district was originally locally known as Hooker's District, although it was known officially as the 451st. Districts were and are numbered consecutively, thus the first district is in Savannah, the oldest part of the state, and so on. The 451st district was created about 1821, as the first justices in this district were elected that year and commissioned March 12, 1821. They were Joseph Dyall and Davis Bryan. Four years later James Fulwood and Samuel T. Henderson were elected justices and commissioned July 6, 1825.

The old name "Hooker's District" was probably in honor of William B. Hooker, who it seems, served as captain of the militia of this district at this early day. Hooker was elected sheriff of Ware county in 1828. It was a custom in that day to name the

districts locally after the name of the captain of that district.

Each district when created was supposed to contain one hundred white men subject to military duty, and each district was allowed two justices of the peace. On certain days of the year each district had its muster-day, so called from the fact that all the men of the district were required to meet at the county-site for a general muster and going through the usual routine of military training for two or three days. Military training, though in a way compulsory, was more of a necessity than anything else, and every settler realized the grave danger of the lurking Indians who were in great numbers in this section at that time. Muster days, of course, drew all, or nearly all, of the inhabitants of the district, and usually all the districts had the same muster day and all met at the county-site in one big meeting. Many athletic contests and other attractions were provided. Incidentally there were many drunks and fights, although the people as a whole enjoyed the occasion.

The state relied upon the militia of the different counties for its military protection, and the governor was the commander-in-chief, and could order them out at any time for the purpose of quelling insurrections and riots and Indian troubles at any point in the state. However, of late years the militia aspect of each district has disappeared and while the districts are still known and officially designated as "militia districts" it is primarily for the purpose of indicating a justice of the peace district or election precinct. In Florida the districts are known as "Justice district or precinct."

The original settlers of Ware county were of a sturdy stock, necessarily so to brave the dangers of new forests and Indians. They were God-fearing men who went forth to explore, subdue, inhabit, civilize and buildup territory at that time only a wilderness of forests, ponds and creeks, giant pine and cypress trees reaching it seemed to the skies and to which an ax had never been applied. Roaming Indians, treacherous and crafty, and many dangerous animals were the settler's constant dread. The settlers lived in the most frugal and primitive way, thereby inculcating into their children and descendants the hardiness and thriftiness and honesty which have characterized them ever since. Supplies were hard to get and communication with more populous sections was difficult. Their relations with each other were mutual and harmonious and each settlement was a little home in itself. Indeed, it should be a source of much satisfaction and a distinction to be a descendant of these men.

The first election was held early in 1825 for five justices of

the inferior court, a court which in those days exercised the powers of the present Board of County Commissioners, Court of Ordinary, Board of Education and the old County Court. From the nature of its duties and the broad scope of them and its jurisdiction this court was the most important office or tribunal in the county, and as a rule only the most intelligent and upright men were elected as such justices.

Sitting as a court for county purposes, the Inferior Court exercised full control over all county matters, such as public roads, taxation, paupers and the like. Sitting as a Court of Ordinary they exercised full control over estates of deceased persons, minors, and also exercised the powers of the present Board of Education, although at that time schools were very few, and only the poor children were educated at the expense of the state. Parents financially able to educate their children were required to do so with private tutors. The Inferior Court, sitting as a County Court, exercised jurisdiction in all civil suits arising ex contractu where the amount did not exceed five hundred dollars, and had jurisdiction over all misdemeanor cases on the criminal side of court. The Inferior Court was allowed to select its own clerk, one for county purposes and one for Ordinary purposes. The clerk (county purposes) was ex-officio county treasurer. (Note—This plan of county government was afterwards considerably modified and other offices created to take over some of the duties, and in 1868 the Inferior Court was abolished.

The first justices of the Inferior Court in Ware county were William Smith, Solomon Hall, John L. Stewart, Jr., Philemon Bryan and Absalom Thomas, all of whom were commissioned March 2, 1825. They served until 1829, when the following citizens were elected and commissioned April 20, 1829: Mark Addison, John O'Steen, William G. Henderson, John J. H. Davis and Thomas I. Henderson. The latter resigned April 28, 1830, and was succeeded by Thomas Newborn.

At the same time that the justices of the Inferior Court were elected in 1825, the election for a state senator and a representative from Ware county in the legislature was had, which resulted in the election of Philemon Bryan as state senator and John L. Stewart, Sr., as representative. Mr. Bryan was succeeded next year by Joseph Dyall, while two years later John J. H. Davis was elected representative, succeeding Mr. Stewart.

The election for other county officers does not seem to have been held until the regular election for state and county officers held in January following (1826). At this election William G. Henderson was elected sheriff, Joseph Bryan clerk of the Superior

Court, Zachariah Davis surveyor, and Joshua Sharpe as coroner. They were commissioned February 11, 1826, serving two years. In 1828 William B. Hooker was elected sheriff, Thomas Hilliard clerk of the Superior Court, Thomas Newborn surveyor, and Elisha Green coroner.

In a few years after the creation of the 451st district, the 584th district was created. This district was created about 1825. Elisha Green was elected the first justice of the peace and commissioned July 6, 1825. The district was locally known as Holland's district. Later, on September 24, 1825, Thomas Newborn was elected the other justice of the peace. Daniel J. Blackburn was commissioned justice in this district April 16, 1827, and Jacob Godwin, March 19, 1828.

The 586th district was also created in 1825 and the first justices in this district were Archibald Miller and Shadrach Sutton. This district is now in the new county of Lanier, this district comprising the entire territory now known as the Mud Creek district. In those days it comprised a large territory extending into the present counties of Coffee, Atkinson, Ware and probably Echols. From the "History of Clinch County" it is observed that the first settlers of what is now Clinch county settled in this district. They were Benjamin Sirmans (b. 1791) and his father Josiah Sirmans, David Johnson, and John, William and Moses Tomlinson. These settled here in 1822. This district was locally known for a time as Griffis' District. The following Griffises lived in this district about this time (1825): Charles Griffis, Sr., Joel Griffis, Berry Griffis and Samuel Griffis, Sr. William Smith also settled in this district shortly after the Sirmans and Tomlinsons came. He settled on Red Bluff creek in what is now Atkinson county. He was one of the first justices of the Inferior Court of Ware county. He also was a Primitive Baptist minister; he died about 1841.

Josiah Sirmans (mentioned above) was born about 1765 and died in 1820 and is buried at the Fender graveyard on the Alapaha river, in the present county of Clinch. This is probably the oldest marked grave in the county.

The 590th district was the next one created in Ware county. Jeremiah Jones and William Dowling were commissioned justices in this district August 10, 1825.

The next district was and is now in the present county of Echols, and was the 719th district. It took in the eastern end of Echols county and the present Fargo or 1219th district in Clinch county. It was created about 1828. Dempsey Daugherty and Stephen E. Tucker were commissioned justices in this district No-

vember 11, 1828. Absalom E. Thomas and Joseph L. Rodgers were their successors and elected in 1830.

The 970th district was created in 1839. This district is now wholly in Clinch county and known as the Magnolia district, as it was in this district that Magnolia, the first county-site of Clinch, was situated. Before the Civil war Magnolia was the only village in the county (of Clinch); to-day it is only a small farm, while the old remains of the little log jail that used to be the county jail before the war, stands to-day as a silent reminder of the old county-site.

David Register and Cornelius Joyce were elected justices of the peace in this district and commissioned November 18, 1839. Two years later David Register was re-elected, and Benjamin Cornelius elected, succeeding Joyce. Other old settlers in this district were Felix Bennett, Simon W. Nichols, William Register, Lawrence Smith and Hiram Kight.

The above embraces all the older districts of original Ware county. The reader will get a good idea of the growth of the county for the reason that districts were never created until increasing population justified it.

The first tax collector and receiver of tax returns of Ware county were appointed in 1828. In those days these officers were appointed by the Inferior Court and a certificate of their appointment sent to the Governor, who commissioned them. Thus, Daniel J. Blackburn qualified as tax receiver March 17, 1828, and Edwin Henderson as tax collector the same date.

Edwin Henderson served as tax collector until 1832. He served in the Indian wars under Capt. Levi J. Knight and was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Brushy Creek in Lowndes county in 1836 and died on the battlefield. Daniel J. Blackburn emigrated from Bulloch county, where he was first elected justice of the peace in the 44th district and commissioned February 21st, 1818. He was re-elected as such justice February 2, 1821, serving until May 21, 1822. In Ware county he served as tax receiver continuously until 1840. This old citizen held many other offices of trust in Ware county; the last county office that he held was that of clerk of the Superior Court, to which he was elected in 1873 for a term of two years.

The first official bond given by Tax Collector Henderson was dated March 17, 1828, and signed by William Smith and Thomas Hilliard as sureties for \$4,000. The bond for collection of state taxes was dated July 4, 1828, and signed by Duncan Henderson and Thomas Hilliard in the amount of \$2,000.

Tax Receiver Blackburn's first bond was dated March 17, 1828,

ished the whip over the 'leader's' back; the open-mouthed wonder for \$2,000, and signed by Thomas Newborn and Benj. Milton. The State's bond for the same amount, dated July 4, 1828, was signed by Lewis Greer.

Waresboro was for many years the only town or village in the county. The fact that it was the county-site was sufficient reason for its importance. It was the county-site from 1825 until about 1875, when it was removed to Waycross. The court house, for years, is described as a big one-story log house with two small side rooms as offices; and often during court the jury in a case would retire to the woods nearby in charge of a bailiff to make up their verdict.

There were no other towns or villages near and there were no public roads. Settlement roads were few. Most of the traveling was done on horse-back. The old stage road from Milledgeville to St. Marys led by Waresboro, the distance of this road being 237 miles. The fare from Milledgeville to St. Marys was about \$25.00. For some time this was the only stage road running through the county, but subsequently and evidently during the forties, the old Train Road was established. This road was quite a lengthy one, running from Jeffersonton, the county site of Camden county, through the present counties of Charlton, Ware, Clinch, Lowndes, Brooks and Thomas, and intersecting with the road from Milledgeville, then the state capital, to Tallahassee, Florida. It is quite probable that both of these first mentioned roads united at Waresboro. The old road led through the southern part or limits of the present city of Waycross. Various other roads were opened up from time to time, but the above were the main ones.

Captain Elijah Blackshear with a detachment of militia opened up a military road, probably used later as a stage road, from the Big Bend of the Ocmulgee river, presumably where Jacksonville (town) stands in Telfair county, to Camp Pinckney on the St. Marys river. This was in 1814. There were no white settlers in this section then. It is thought that this road crossed the Satilla river a few miles from Waycross at a point where a ferry was operated many years, and that the road continued southward, running through the lot of land whereon the A. C. L. railroad shops at Waycross are now located. The original plat of this lot of land made in 1818 indicates the route of this road through the lot and designates it as "Blackshear's Trail."

From a pamphlet written by Mrs. J. L. Walker on Georgia's Old Stage Roads, the following is copied: "Few men are now living who are old enough to remember the old coaching days in all their glory; the sound of the horn to announce the arrival of the stage; the sharp crack of the driver's whip as he proudly flour-

of the small boy as the lumbering vehicle drew up at the station; the quick change of horses, putting in fresh horses for the next stage; the interchange of mail and passengers; another blast of the horn, another crack of the whip and the glory of the village was departed until the next coach."

In 1824 and 1825, when Ware county was cut off from Appling county, Joseph G. Jenkins exercised the duties of the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in 1824. His jurisdiction extended over Ware county until Ware was created, of course. It is noted from the executive records that the governor offered a reward of \$200 for Jenkins, he having been indicted by the grand jury of Appling, now county, at the June term, 1825, for the murder of Daniel Stamper, and having fled the state. No particulars are obtainable as to the murder, although it is presumed the homicide was maliciously done under color of his office as sheriff.

William Sweat, Sr., of Ware county was appointed by the Governor in 1841 as one of the State's Commissioners for the Improvement of Rivers. It is probable that these commissioners had charge of the improvement of rivers, the regulation of ferries, etc. His bond, dated July 15, 1841, was signed by George B. Williamson, G. W. Waldron, James Robertson, Thomas Hilliard, Randal McDonald, Ebenezer Harris and Jacob Highsmith as sureties; amount, \$6,000.

James Fulwood, long a figure in Ware county political life, was appointed by the Governor as one of the Quartermasters of the State Militia. His bond as such, dated April 23, 1842, is signed by Banner Thomas and Randal McDonald as sureties, in amount of \$5,000.

As stated, James Fulwood was long a political figure of Ware county. He held many offices of public trust and became an extensive land owner in the original county of Appling. This land was bought from the State through the land lotteries operated by the State at Milledgeville. His name has therefore become widely known through this section, along with the names of other great land-owners, such as Thomas Hilliard, Elijah Mattox and Simon W. Nichols. Mr. Fulwood was born in North Carolina in 1787. His wife's name was Mary, and they had no children, most of his property going to his nephews, the sons of his sister, Pollie Henderson, and her husband, John S. Henderson. These nephews were William, John and Randal Henderson. Mr. Fulwood served as representative from Ware county in the legislature, 1827 to 1835, 1836 to 1839 and 1841 to 1843. He was also elected a justice of the Inferior Court in 1833, 1837, 1841, 1849 and 1853. He also served several years as a justice of the peace. He died about 1874, survived by his widow.

Early Settlers of South Georgia.

CAPT. JOHN C. LAMB, C. S. A., AND HIS FAMILY.

Among the early settlers of Milltown and what is now Lanier county, were William Lamb and his family. He was a native of North Carolina, where his family lived near Raleigh. Coming here they settled and lived until the death of the elder Lamb, on the present farm of Nathan Lovejoy, near Milltown.

Mr. Lamb was twice married. By his first wife, whose name is unknown to the writer at present, were born the following children: Aaron, who remained in North Carolina; Julia, who married a Dr. Hale and who likewise remained in her native state; and Catherine, who married John Carroli of this section.

It seems that the first Mrs. Lamb died in North Carolina, and before leaving there, Mr. Lamb married his second wife, Margaret Carroll, who was a sister to Jesse and James Carroll, early citizens of this county. To this union were born:

John C. Lamb, who married Satira Lovejoy.

Edward Lamb, who married Henrietta Griffin, a sister of the late William H. Griffin of Valdosta.

William Lamb, Jr., who married Mrs. Mary Knight, a widow, and daughter of Jesse Carroll.

Ann Lamb, who married Dougal McDonald.

Lizzie Lamb, who married Daniel McDonald. These two McDonalds were twin brothers

The Carrolls were likewise from North Carolina, near Wilmington.

John C. Lamb, as stated above, married Satira Lovejoy, a daughter of James L. Lovejoy of Clinch county. Mr. Lamb owned and ran a store in Milltown previous to the Civil war, and when the war came on he was one of the first to volunteer for the conflict, joining a company which was raised and organized at Milltown in 1861. This company was designated as Company "K," 29th Georgia Regiment, and Mr. Lamb was elected its first captain. At a re-organization of the company, held a few months later, Capt. Lamb was promoted to major of his regiment, and Thomas S. Wiley succeeded him as captain. This company took part in all the battles of the western wing of the Confederate army, which suffered much in the Mississippi campaign of 1864. In the battle at or near Jackson, Miss., Major Lamb was killed.

During the war, Mrs. Lamb stayed with her parents, at their

home in the Stockton district of Clinch county. To Major and Mrs. Lamb were born only one child, who was Lillian Eugenia, who married the late Hampton Howell of Milltown and who now resides in Milltown. Among Mr. and Mrs. Howell's children are Will H. Howell, clerk of the superior court of Lanier county, and Hamp Howell, Jr., who is postmaster at Milltown.

A few years after the close of the Civil war Mrs. Lamb married Robert Stafford Holzendorf, who had emigrated to Clinch county with his father, Alexander Holzendorf, and located at Stockton during the war. The Holzendorfs were members of an old Camden county family, who had lived there since the days of the Revolution. Alexander Holzendorf and his family "refugeed" as it was known, from Camden to Clinch on account of the exposed danger of Camden county to the enemy during the war.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holzendorf were born four children, viz.: James A. Holzendorf, who married Hattie Phillips, daughter of Wm. S. Phillips of Stockton. Mr. Holzendorf is and has been railroad agent at Stockton a number of years. Robert Holzendorf, Jr., who married Elizabeth Williams of Greenwood, S. C., and who at present lives at Norfolk, Va. A. M. Holzendorf of Waycross, who first married Mamie Penland, and she died, leaving a son, Algeron; and the second wife was Lula, a daughter of Jasper Roberts of Echols county. John L. Holzendorf, who married Stella Carter, daughter of Irving Carter, and who died in Milltown about ten years ago.

The elder William Lamb and his wife died near Milltown during the latter part of the Civil war and are buried in Milltown in the old cemetery.

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A Sketch of the Early History of Lowndes County, Georgia

(We are indebted chiefly to Mrs. Hortense W. Baker, of Valdosta, for the data given below. Her interesting sketches on the early history of Lowndes county published in a recent issue of the "Valdosta Times" are valuable.)

The lands which now comprise Lowndes county were originally a part of Irwin county and were ceded by the Indians through a treaty made at Fort Jackson, August 9th, 1814. This was the same treaty whereby the lands now comprising Ware county (mentioned in the last issue of this magazine) were ceded.

Irwin county was created by the same legislature which created Appling county, the particular act being approved Dec. 15, 1818. Appling and Irwin counties are the parent counties of practically all Southeast Georgia.

In 1821, four settlers moved to what is now Lowndes county. It was then a wilderness and they were the first settlers of the present county of Lowndes. These settlers were James Rountree, Lawrence Folsom, Drew Vickers and Alfred Belote and their families.

Numbers of other settlers soon followed these, and by 1825 it had become sufficiently populated to petition the legislature for the creation of a new county. By an act approved Dec. 23rd, 1825, Lowndes county was created and carved out of Irwin county.

As is well known, the county was named for Hon. William Lowndes, a distinguished statesman of South Carolina.

At the time of its creation, the county was sixty-two miles long, north and south, and forty miles wide, east and west. It contained 2080 miles, and was bounded on the north by Irwin county, on the east by Ware, on the South by the State of Florida and on the west by Thomas county,

After the creation of the new county, the matter of holding court and having elections was to be decided. For the first few times, court and elections were held at the home of Sion Hall, one of the well known residents of the county. The first court held in the county was on a log in a section which is now in Brooks county. This was early in the year 1826. The next year court was held at the home of Franklin Rountree, and in 1828 the village of Franklinville was founded and made county-site.

The first officers of the county were not elected until May, 1826,

at which time the following were elected and commissioned on May, 29th, 1826; William Hancock, sheriff; Samuel M. Clyatt, surveyor; Henry Blair, clerk of the Superior and Inferior courts, and Malachi Monk, coroner. The first state senator from Lowndes was William A. Knight and the first representative was Jonathan Knight.

In 1828 Malachi Monk was elected sheriff, William Smith clerk of the Superior and Inferior courts, Samuel M. Clyatt re-elected surveyor, William Blair state senator and Jesse Carter representative. Randal Folsom succeeded William Blair as senator the following year while Benjamin Sirmans was elected representative.

As stated above, the first town was named Franklinville and was made the county-site in 1828. It was located a few miles east of the present town of Hahira, and was made up of only a few small houses and a store or two where the settlers came together to do a bit of exchanging goods and where they met and talked of matters in general. However, they were forced to do most of their trading at Tallahassee, Fla., St. Marks and Newport. The county-site remained at Franklinville until 1833, when it was changed to Lowndesville, a small settlement about a mile above the junction of the Little and Withlacoochee rivers. The town's name was a few years later changed to Troupville and as such continued until 1859, when the court house and most of the other buildings there were removed to the new county-seat, Valdosta, on the railroad.

Troupville grew rapidly and soon became a prosperous little village. Stores, residences, mechanics' shops, churches and a court house were soon built, and the town soon came to be the principal trading center of this section. In 1842 there were about 500 people inhabitants of the town, and there were two churches, the Methodist and the Baptist. The Baptist church was constituted June 21st, 1840, with James O. Goldwire, Rev. Alexander Mosely, Marion C. Goldwire and "Old Monday," a slave of James O. Goldwire, as its charter members. In 1861 this church was moved to Valdosta.

The only newspaper published at that time in this section of the state was "The South Georgia Watchman." It became the official organ of not only Lowndes but of Ware, Clinch and other counties. Col. Leonoreon de Lyon was the able editor of the paper. It was decidedly Whig in its politics and played no small part in the campaigns of its day.

Troupville was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved December 14th, 1837, and the following commissioners were named to govern the town until an election could be had: Jonathan Knight, Sr., Jared Johnson, K. Jameson, Francis H. McCall and William Smith.

In "White's Statistics," published by Dr. White in 1849, the statement is made that there were still standing near Troupville at that time, the ruins of an old town whose origin probably dated back to prehistoric times. Large live oaks were flourishing and the idea of spontaneous growth was precluded by the straight and uniform rows in which the trees were planted, but who could have set them out is a mystery. No one in Troupville at that time could explain.

Near Troupville, was a sparkling spring called "Morgan's Spring." It was only a short distance from the public road and near the bridge which the stage crossed in going over the Withlacoochee river. As the Morgans lived near the spring, it was called Morgan's Spring, and it was famed far and wide for its purity and refreshing qualities. The passengers on the old stage coaches always wanted to get out and see the noted spring and many refreshed themselves with its cooling waters.

In 1845 the first census of the county was taken and it was found to have 4,475 white people and 1662 slaves. There were also several saw mills run by water-power, rice mills, grist mills and a good many stores. The taxable property was well over two million.

As above stated, the county seat remained at Troupville until 1859, when it was removed to the present town or city of Valdosta. It was on July 4th of that year that the first train over the new railroad and the first train ever in that station, came over the new road to the then terminus of the road now known as Valdosta. The event had been announced weeks in advance and monstrous preparations had been made to make the date a gala occasion. A barbecue dinner was prepared and crowds gathered from the entire section to take part in the demonstration. As the crowds watched and waited, the train came puffing down the track and many a spectator felt his or her knees give way and an almost irresistible desire to run seized many of them, for this was the first train most of them had ever seen.

When the people of Troupville saw that the railroad was going to miss their town by some three or four miles, they began discussion about the removal of the county-seat to a point on the new road. There had been some discussion when the building of the road was first commenced out of Savannah, but when it was definitely seen that it would miss Troupville, residents of the town voted to move the town to the railroad, always keeping before them the progress of their town and the good of the county.

The railroad was in process of building when residents of Troup-

ville began to move. William Smith, one of the pioneers, and known as "Uncle Billy" Smith, the day the deed was signed by Mr. Wisenbaker giving the railroad six acres of land on which to build the first station, tore off the wing of his hotel at Troupville and moved it to Valdosta, where he operated his hotel several years. The first house moved to the new town was owned by Judge Peebles and it was rolled from Troupville to Valdosta, being placed on pillars on the lot on Troup street where it now stands. Several other houses were also moved bodily and some few of them are yet standing. In a few weeks time Troupville as a town was no more.

As is generally known, Valdosta received its name from the plantation of Governor George M. Troup in Laurens county. In selecting the name, the residents of the new town still remembered the old General, and it was decided not to name the new town Troupville, as that would take away some of the sentiment attached to the old town. Several names were suggested, but it remained for Col. de Lyon, the editor of the "Watchman," to have the honor of suggesting the name which was definitely adopted. The name "Valdosta" was acceptable from a standpoint of euphony as well as sentiment.

Valdosta was selected as the county-site by four commissioners who were appointed for that purpose by an act of the legislature assented to Nov. 21st, 1859. These commissioners were James Harrell, Dennis Worthington, John R. Stapler and William H. Goldwire. The town was subsequently incorporated by an act of the legislature approved Dec. 7th, 1860, and was located on 140 acres of lot of land 62 in the 11th district of Lowndes county.

The Indians were a source of constant dread and trouble to the white settlers. The last war with the Indians in this section was in 1836-1838 when the Indians were removed west. Part of them chose to go to Florida, where they joined the Seminoles. The last battle of any consequence occurred at Brushy Creek in the southwest part of the county, July 10th, 1936. The following narrative of an engagement with the Indians is given by Bryan J. Roberts, a wealthy pioneer citizen of the county:

"Sometime in the fall of 1836 a squad of Indians raided the home of Mr. William Parker, not far from where Milltown now is. They carried his feather beds out in the yard, cut them open, emptied the feathers and appropriated the ticks. They also robbed him of provisions, clothing and money in the sum of \$308. Capt. Levi J. Knight, in whose command Mr. Roberts was, was soon on trail of the squad and overtook them near the Allapaha river, not far from the Gaskins mill-pond. The sun was just rising when the gallant

company opened fire on the savages. A lively fight ensued, soon terminating in the utter rout of the Indians, who threw their guns and plunder into the river and jumped in after them. A few were killed and a number wounded. One Indian was armed with a fine shotgun. This he threw into the river. He also tried to throw a shot-bag into the stream, but it caught in the limb of a tree and suspended over the water. Strange to say, it contained Mr. Parkeer's money, every cent of which was recovered. The fine shotgun was fished out of the river and later sold for \$40, a tremendous price for a gun in those days.

"Having driven the Indians from the dense swamp beyond the river, Capt. Knight marched his company as rapidly as possible in the direction of Brushy Creek in the southwest part of the county. In the distance they heard a volley of small arms. On arrival they found that a battle had already been fought and the volley was only a last tribute of respect over the grave of a comrade-in-arms, Pennywell Folson. Mr. Robert Parrish, who later became quite prominent and lived near Adel, had his arm broken in this fight. Edwin Henderson was mortally wounded and died near the battle-field, and there were two others killed. The battle was fought in a swamp, where Indian cunning was pitted against Anglo-Saxon courage, and in five minutes after the engagement opened, there was not a live redskin to be seenen."^{*}

Capt. Levi J. Knight commanded the troops in this section as major and colonel.^{**} The company mentioned above to which Mr. Roberts belonged was on duty 105 days, and was engaged in two bloody fights with the Indians.

^{*}Georgia Landmarks, by Knight, Vol. 1. p. 596.

^{**}History of Clinch County, by Huxford, p. 13.

Dr. White mentions in his White's Statistics, in 1850, the following original settlers of Lowndes: Rev. William A. Knight, Benjamin Sirmans, Bani Boyd, William Smith, John Bryan, Jacob Bryan, John J. Underwood, Henry Parrish, Fisher Gaskins, Jesse Carter, H. Colson, J. Jemison, J. Hall, S. Hall, G. Hall, John Hill, Rev. Mr. Alberton, James D. Shanks, James Matthews, Samuel E. Swilly, Major Simmons, William Dias, John Dias, William McMullin, Francis Rountree, Jesse Goodman, Captain Burnett, L. Roberts, Captain Bell and Jesse Lee.

In addition to these might be mentioned William Peters, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and who was granted a Federal pension in 1846 while a resident of Lowndes. His descendants are today to be found in this county.

Rev. William A. Knight, mentioned above, was the ancestor of

the Knights of this section, most of his descendants of that name now living in Berrien and Lanier counties. He came to Lowndes from Wayne county. He was born Feb. 8th, 1778, and died Dec. 8, 1859, and together with his wife, is buried at Burnt Church on the Alapaha river, in Lanier county.

Jesse Lee, mentioned above, together with his brother Joshua Lee, settled in this section about 1820. Jesse Lee was born in 1780 in South Carolina, and had a large family, and to-day his descendants are very numerous in Lanier and Berrien counties.

Joshua Lee, his brother, settled where Milltown now is, and began the construction of the now famous Banks Pond, in 1821. He employed a big number of slaves besides free labor on the job. After he sold it in 1848 to William Lastinger, the new owner considerably enlarged the pond. Joshua Lee was born in 1782 and his wife's name was Martha Ford, a native of North Carolina. They had several children, whose descendants are to-day numerous in Clinch, Lanier and Berrien counties. Joshua Lee moved to Clinch from Milltown in 1848, and died at his home near Prospect church in that county in 1856.

John Mathis was another old settler of the county, and was born in North Carolina in 1774. Together with his brothers, Edmund Mathis (b. 1776) and James Mathis (b. 1778) they settled first in this state in Bulloch county, and after living there a few years they came to Lowndes about the same time the Lee brothers did. They settled in that part of the county now in Berrien and Lanier counties. Edmund Mathis later moved to Clinch county, where he died.

Griffin Mizell, another old citizen of the county, died at his home in Lowndes, Nov. 23rd, 1846. He was born in 1767.

Barzillia Staten, an old settler of the county, is the progenitor of the Statens in this county. He fought in the Indian wars and was wounded. He owned a good deal of land in the section around Stockton, then in Lowndes but now in Lanier county. He also owned lands in Florida, where he had big droves of cattle. He was born in 1776, and his wife, who was Catherine Watson, was born in 1801. They had eleven children. The elder Staten died about 1846, and three of his sons-in-law, Jesse W. Carter, William S. Roberts and Jonathan Knight, were the administrators of his vast estate. An old legal advertisement of some of the property of the estate, published in December, 1846, advertises three lots of land near the present town of Stockton for sale, and describes them as "well improved," and "fourteen likely negroes" are also advertised for sale.

Ashley Lawson moved into the county about 1827 and settled near the present town of Hahira. Around him settled several other families, and in the course of time the town of Hahira sprang up. When the G. S. & F. railroad came through, years later, the little town was moved about a half mile, so as to be on the railroad.

Benjamin Sirmans, one of the earlier representatives from the county in the legislative halls, was the son of Josiah Sirmans and his wife, Artie Hardeman, and was born in Emanuel county Feb. 6th, 1792. The elder Sirmans was born in 1767 and died Jan. 6th, 1830, at his home in what was then Lowndes, but now Lanier county. Josiah Sirmans had four sons and three daughters and their descendants are to-day very numerous in Clinch, Lanier and Berrien counties.

The Sirmans' settled the place now the home place of Mr. J. B. Strickland in the Mud Creek district of Lanier county, on Dec. 22, 1822, and the place has ever since remained in the family. Benj. Sirmans died May 1st, 1863, leaving a valuable estate, which was divided among his heirs without any administration.

Malachi Monk, elected coroner of the county in 1826, and sheriff in 1828, was born April 22, 1805, and died in Clinch county, near DuPont, in 1886. His wife, Mehala, was born in 1814 and preceded her husband to the grave only a few months.

The following early settlers of the county were elected justices of the peace in their respective districts in 1829, which was the regular election year for justices of the peace: James Robinson and David Mathis in the 658th district; Levi J. Knight and Abner Sirmans in the 664th district; John S. Whitfield and Cornelius English in the 659th district; Jarvis J. Frier and Wm. Dowling in the 663rd district; William Hall and John Blackshear in the 660th district, and James Walker and David Gillett in the 661st district. Jared Johnson was later in the year elected a justice in the 659th district, succeeding Cornelius English.

Other early justices of the peace were James M. Bates, Samuel E. Swilly, Samuel M. Clyatt, Roderick Morrison, John Lindsey, Nicebud Raulerson, Samuel Paultk, Isaac B. Calton, Seaborn Rainey, Joseph Yates, Simeon Strickland, John Dean, William Stone, Durham Hancock, Benjamin Cornelius, Benj. Grantham, John Knight, John Mathis, Jr., Edwin M. Henderson, Nathan Gornto, Samuel G. Norman, Bryan J. Roberts, John J. Underwood, John Edmondson, Benj. Miller, Joshua Sikes, Daniel Humphreys, H. W. Sharpe, Randolph Folsom and William G. Henderson.

Marriage Licenses Wayne County, Ga.

COPIED FROM BOOK "C" OF TRANSCRIBED RECORDS, PAGES
176 TO 204, COVERING YEARS 1809 TO 1850.

1. Stephen Browning to Mrs. Mary Johnson, Oct. 26, 1809, by Richard Walker.
2. Richard Liverett to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Sept. 1, 1809, A. B. Powell.
3. Thomas Altman to Lucy Leigh, Oct. 12, 1809, by James Jones, J. P.
4. Dolphin Fairchild to Mary Grantham, May 17, 1810, 4 p. m., Allen B. Powell.
5. Sherod Sheffield to Miss Elizabeth Kemp, Nov. 22, 1810. Jos. Joyner, J. P.
6. Even Jones to Delitha Ammons. No date. Moses Morrison, J. P.
N. B.—License issued Oct. 25, 1810. Recorded Feb. 10, 1811.
7. William Wallace to Lydia Parrott, Nov. 20, 1810, Moses Harrison, J. P.
8. Matthew Carter to Naomi Tison, Aug. 4, 1811. Moses Harrison, J. P.
9. John Moore to Mary (Nancy in return) O'Steen, Nov. 20, 1811. Moses Harrison, J. P.
10. Anguish McDonald to Sarah Grantham, Nov. 12, 1812. Benj. Dulany, M. E. C. M. G.
11. James Leigh to Nancy Harper, July 25, 1811, William Stafford, J. P.
12. William Walker to Ann Kernals (Nancy Cornelis), Nov. 20, 1811, Wm. Stafford.
13. John (James) Harper to Mrs. Mary Smith, Nov. 3, 1811. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
14. Robert Smith to Susannah Rozier, Dec. 20, 1810. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
15. Elijah Tucker to Martha O'Neal in December, 1810. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
16. Joseph Rumph to Rutha Harper, Aug. 5, 1812. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
17. Alexander Stapleton to Elizabeth Pilcher, Sept. 24, 1812. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
18. Aaron Rozier to Maryann King, Oct. 14, 1812. Wm. Stafford, J. P.

19. John Atkinson to Elizabeth Alizer, March 9, 1813. A. McDonald, M. G.
20. John R. Kemp to Rebecca Pilcher, March 26, 1813. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
21. Ignatius Grantham to Catherine Sheffield, Oct, 9, 1810. Moses Harrison, J. P.
22. John Hendrix to Elizabeth Hollen, Aug. 2, 1813. Anguish McDonald, M. G.
23. William Munden to Sarah Howell, Sept. 2, 1813. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
24. Samuel Egle to Dorcas Pilcher, Feb. 26, 1814. Louis Myers, M. G.
25. John Jacobs to Kisiah Walker, April 29, 1815. E. Morgan, J. P.
26. James M. White to Sarah Dryden, July, 1815. James Hutto, M. G.
27. John J. North to Mary Crews, March 8, 1816. James D. Prevatt, J. P.
28. Solomon Roberson to Nancy Herrin, Sept. 6, 1818. Pliny Sheffield, J. P.
29. Wm. T. Douglas to Jemima Stewart, Oct. 2, 1818. Shadrach Jacobs, J. P.
30. Rev. James Hutto to Nancy Fort, Nov. 22, 1818. Anguish McDonald, M. G.
31. Sampson Altman to Sarah Jay (or Joy), April 9, 1819. Shadrach Jacobs, J. P.
32. Benj. Moody and Sarah Freeman, Nov. 13, 1820. A. McDonald, J. I. C.
33. Sampson Altman to Fannie Liveritt, Nov. 6, 1819. Frederick Bryan, J. P.
34. James Yate to Anna Priggin, Nov. 2, 1820. L. Bryan, J. P.
35. John Sandel to Nancy Gibson, June 29, 1820. John Kemp, J. I. C.
36. Wm. Underwood to Martha Mobley, July 26, 1820. Richard Liveritt, J. P.
37. Malachi Harper to Elizabeth Smith, Aug. 21, 1820. Richard Liverett, J. P.
38. John Hatcher to Jane Amanda Stafford, Jan. 23, 1821. James Hutto, M. G.
39. Elijah R. Tucker to Mary Ann Bryant, Sept. 6, 1821. F. Bryan, J. P.
40. Aaron Strickland to Martha Harper, March 27, 1822. E. R. Tucker. J. I. C.

41. John Cason to Sarah Gillet, Jan. 19, 1822. Pliney Sheffield, J. P.
42. Thomas Cribbs to Frances Townsend, March 24, 1822. Pliney Sheffield, J. P.
43. John Gillet to Elizabeth Stewart, Nov. 25, 1822. P. Sheffield, J. P.
44. David Jarret to Milly Dryden. No date. P. Sheffield, J. P. License issued Oct. 25, 1821. Recorded Aug. 1st, 1822.
45. Thomas Owens to Mary Cooper, May 7, 1820. P. Sheffield, J. P.
46. John Moseley to Nancy Stewart. No date. P. Sheffield, J. P. License issued Oct. 26, 1820. Recorded—no date.
47. Charles McKennie to Elizabeth Kelly, June 15, 1822. P. Sheffield, J. P.
48. Lemue Burroughs to Ann Altman, July 25, 1822. P. Sheffield, J. P.
49. John O'Neal to Margaret Joyner, July 19, 1822. William Stafford, J. P.
50. Stephen C. King to Mary E. G. Fort, Jan. 1st, 1823. A. McDonald, M. G.
51. Williba Minchew to Ann Hogans, May 7, 1823. F. Bryan, J. P.
52. Frederick Robson (Robeson) to Margaret Hopps, Dec. 1st, 1823. John Fort, J. I. C.
53. Wm. B. Munden to Absley Cooper, Feb. 26, 1824. Sherod Sheffield, J. P.
53. Anderson Gillett to Sarah Morgan, May 13, 1824. Shadrach Jacobs, J. P.
54. Wm. P. Denison to Anna Fullwood, Aug. 12, 1824. Lemuel Burroughs, J. P.
55. Samuel B. Morgan to Kesiah Jacobs, Aug. 19, 1824. Jabez Dowling, J. P.
56. Elias Walker to Elizabeth Morgan, Aug. 19, 1824. Jabez Dowling, J. P.
57. James Ratcliff to Mary Helveston, Nov. 2, 1824. Chas. McClellan, L. D., M. E. C.
58. James Snowdon to Frances Townsend, Nov. 4, 1824. No officiating officer named.
59. Joseph Manning to Dolly Rozier, Feb. 3, 1825. Chas. McClellan, L. D. M. E. C.
60. William Hare to Rutha Etheridge, Dec. 5, 1824. L. Burroughs, J. P.
61. Archibald Hogan to Elizabeth Roberts, July 30, 1832. Jas. Strickland, J. P.

62. Job Freeman to Rebecca Rawls, Oct. 8, 1823. James Strickland, J. P.

63. Elisha Walker to Elizabeth Rawls, June 14, 1823. James Strickland, J. P.

64. Henry R. Russell to Caroline C. H. Hardee, Jan. 20, 1825. Horace S. Pratt, M. G.

65. Warren Moore to Rebecca Johns, Feb. 27, 1825. John Stewart, J. P.

66. William Stafford to Alep Walker, Feb. 9, 1825. Jesse Moody, J. I. C.

67. Vincent Tanner to Winnie Gardner, March 20, 1825. F. Bryan, J. P.

68. Thomas Fulwood to Mary Harrigan, Sept. 4, 1825. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.

69. George Gillett to Tempy Hull (or Hall), Dec. 15, 1825. No officiating officer named.

70. Stephen Bugg to Martha Revells, Nov. 26, 1825. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.

71. Henry Raulerson to Nancy Gibson, Feb. 20, 1826. James Robson, J. P.

72. Jacob Highsmith, Jr., to Elizabeth Ammons ,March 27, 1826. Jesse Lewis, J. I. C.

73. Allen Geiger to Abagail Riggs, June 17, 1826. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.

74. Wm. Hare to Mary Ivey, Oct. 7, 1826. C. Burnett, J. P.

75. Samuel Pearson to Sidney Raulerson, Jan. 14, 1827. Wm. H. Keen, J. I. C.

76. John W. Turner to Mary Ann Kemp (Mrs.), Feb. 4, 1827. James Robson, J. P.

77. George W. McDonald of McIntosh Co. to Mary Stafford. No date.. James Roberson, J. P. Issued March 28, 1827.

78. Joseph Mills of Camden Co. to Elizabeth McClellan, Dec. 28, 1826. Pliny Sheffield, J. P.

79. Elijah Townsend to Louisa Harris, May 10, 1827. Warren Moore, J. P.

80. James Herrin to Mary Rooks, June 10, 1827. P. Sheffield, J. I. C.

81. Ebenezer Harris to Martha Purdom, Aug. 8. 1827. Jas. Robson, J. P.

82. Seaborn Harris to Miss Mary Harris, July 17, 1827. Jonathan Knight, J. P.

83. Levi J. Knight to Ann D. Herirn, Nov. 14, 1827. Jonathan Knight, J. P.

84. Edmund Liles to Hester Sallens, Dec. 20, 1827. Jesse Lewis, J. I. C.
85. James Hogans to Susan Chancey, Jan. 2, 1828. R. B. Wilson, Clerk C. O.
86. John Kelly to Nancy Ammons, Jan. 21, 1828. Jesse Lewis, J. I. C.
87. Boling Boon to Mary E. Kemp, Jan. 10, 1828. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
88. James A. Strickland to Luvina Harper, April 3, 1828. Wm. Stafford, J. P.
89. John Thompson to Polly Townsend, April 27, 1828. Jesse Lewis, J. I. C.
90. James Johns to Kesiah Kelly, May 17, 1828. Epriam Morgan, J. P.
91. Jacob Raulerson to Mrs. Catherine (Courtney) Stewart, Sept. 8, 1828, by Robert Howe, J. P.
92. William Cason to Susan Smith, Dec. 11, 1828. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
93. Joel Griffis to Elizabeth Carter, June 5, 1828. Abraham Knight, J. P.
94. Jeremiah Moody to Catherine Gardner, July 5, 1829. James Strickland, J. I. C.
95. Wm. Highsmith to Chloe Robson (Mrs. Robeson), Nov. 26, 1829. Jas. Highsmith, J. P.
96. James Thomas Robson to Sarah Gibson, Nov. 23, 1829. Thos. J. Knight, J. P.
97. John Brown to Mrs. Margaret Robson, Dec. 23, 1829. Abr. Knight, J. P.
98. Allen Highsmith to Elizabeth Knox, Jan. 14 1830. James Highsmith, J. P.
99. Millington Smith to Ella Raulerson, March 31, 1830. John Fort, Jr., J. I. C.
100. James Smith to Mary Metes, July 28, 1830. William Drawdy, J. P.
101. Samuel Bryan to Georgia Ann Monden, Aug. 5, 1830. F. Bryan, J. P.
102. James Harper, Jr., to Elinor Strickland, Aug. 8, 1830. Jas. Strickland, J. I. C.
103. Joseph McClellan to Martha Broadwurg, Sept. 21, 1830. Wm. H. Mabry, M. G.
104. Robert Stafford to Martha Ratcliff, Dec. 24, 1830. Jos. Wiggins, J. I. C.

105. Whitten Cain to Ann Burney, March 10, 1831. Robt. Moody, J. P.
106. Lewis Pendarvis to Ann Strickland. No date. James Strickland, J. I. C. Issued April 11, 1831. Recorded May 30, 1831.
107. Moses Hatcher to Rachel Knight, May 5, 1831. Jos. Wiggins, J. I. C.
108. Jacob Ligghtsey to Mary Hires, Nov. 26 (March), 1831. Jas. Strickland, J. I. C.
109. John Gibson, Jr., to Martha Parrott, Oct. 6, 1831. F. Bryan, J. P.
110. Uriah Joyner to Hester Ann Pendarvis, Oct. 11, 1831. Thos. J. Knight, J. P.
111. John Davis to Sabra Taylor, Dec. 17, 1831. Ephriam Morgan, J. P.
112. John Summerlin to Rebecca Thomas, Dec. 26, 1831. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
113. Martin Manning to Elizabeth Flowers, Jan. 5, 1832. John Fort, Jr., J. I. C.
114. Caleb Pendarvis to Elizabeth Joyner, Jan. 11, 1832. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
115. George Kelly to Rebecca Altman, Feb. 2, 1832. Harley Jones, J. P.
116. Thomas D. Liles to Deborah Gardner, March 19, 1832. F. Bryan, J. P.
117. Nathaniel Nobles to Celia Walker, April 30, 1832. E. Morgan, J. P.
118. Wiley Bennett to Matilda Robeson, July 8, 1832. John Brown, J. P.
119. John Cooper to Nancy Manning, July 5, 1832. John Fort, Jr., J. I. C.
120. Mordacai Jones to Lydia Wainwright, July 23, 1832. Jos. Wiggins, J. I. C.
121. Shadrack Newmans to Polly Nobles, Aug. 23, 1832. Jos. Wiggins, J. I. C.
122. Reubin Strickland to Ann Joyner, Sept. 19, 1832. Benj. Leggett, J. I. C. A. C.
123. Luke Summerlin to Rebecca Summerlin, Nov. 12, 1832. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
124. John Knox to Mary Purdom, Jan. 24, 1833. Jos. Wiggins, J. I. C.
125. Latnez Parrott to Jane Gibson, April 25, 1833. Moses S. Harris, J. I. C.

126. Braxton Bennett to Martha Hopps, May 27, 1833. Moses S. Harris, J. I. C.
127. Shadrach Newmans to Ann Matthews, 1st Aug., 1833. John Fort, Jr., J. I. C.
128. Daniel Herrin to Mahala Kelly, 17th Aug., 1833. Willoby Cooper, J. P. 335 Dist.
129. Edward Sholer to Mrs. Mary Smith, Aug. 15, 1833. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
130. Lemuel Burroughs to Margaret Elizabeth Smith, 8-25, 1833. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
131. Lewis Ryals to Mrs. Susan Burney, Oct. 2, 1833. James Strickland, J. P.
132. Daniel Sumnerlin to Eisey Tatum, Sept. 19, 1833. Wm. Drawdy, J. P.
133. James Drawdy to Elizabeth Harper, Oct. 3, 1833. Moses S. Harris, J. I. C.
134. Lewis Cherrytree Pendarvis to Sarah Ann Leverett, Nov. 15, 1833, by James Strickland, J. P.
135. James Stafford to Martha Bryant, Nov. 19, 1833. Moses S. Harris, J. I. C.
136. Isaac Highsmith to Elizabeth Purdom, Dec. 26, 1833. Jesse Lewis, J. P.
137. Nathan Gardner to Mary Tanner, Dec. 12, 1833. M. S. Harris, J. I. C.
138. John Brown to Mary E. Lyles, Feb. 20, 1834. M. S. Harris, J. I. C.
139. John Manning to Mary A. Burney, May 8, 1834. Francis Harrison, J. P.
140. Wm. Summerlin to Maria Summerlin, Aug. 23, 1834. William Drawdy, J. P.
141. Hiram Rooks to Mary Head, Dec. 25, 1834. Jesse Lewis, J. P.
142. John Parrott to Fatima Gibson, Jan. 15, 1835. Francis Harrison, J. P.
143. Henry W. Turner to Martha O'Neal, Feb. 18, 1835. Hardy Wooly, M. G.
144. Sherod S. Akins to Elizabeth Kemp, June 24, 1835. John C. Carter, M. G.
145. Wm. Manning to Elizabeth Beasley, Aug. 15, 1835. Francis Harrison, J. P.
146. Frederick Youmans to Mrs. Sarah Summerlin, Jan. 7, 1836. M. S. Harris, J. I. C.
147. Ferderick Bryant to Mildred Liles, 4th Feb., 1830. Moses S. Harris, J. I. C.

148. Benj. Merritt to Unity Bugg, July 3, 1836. Robert Howe,
Clerk C. O.

149. John Ammons, Jr., to Eudicy Lewis, Sept. 1, 1836. James
Highsmith, J. P.

150. John Patrick to Eliza Robertson, Aug. 2, 1836. John Brown,
J. P.

151. William Riley Causey to Harriet Roberson, March 1, 1837.
Francis Harrison, J. P.

152. John Cooper to Louisa Wainwright, Dec. 19, 1839. Allen
Highsmith, J. P.

153. Burwell Stokes to Lovey Altman. No date. Thomas Albritton,
J. P. Issued Sept. 22, 1838.

154. Thomas R. Ellis to Martha Harper, Dec. 23, 1841. Joel
Hutson, J. I. C.

155. James Harper to Sarah Ellis, Dec. 23, 1841. Joel Hutson,
J. I. C.

156. William Cason to Patience Ryals, Dec. 25, 1841. Joel Hutson,
J. I. C.

157. Absalom Causey to Jemima Ammons, April 7, 1842. R.
Hair, J. P.

158. Jonathan Williams to Mary Manning, March 3, 1843.

159. William C. Liles to Eliza Tuten, Dec. 4, 1841. Joel Hutson,
J. I. C.

160. Lewis Crews to Jency Rose, Dec. 25, 1843. James Dowling,
J. P.

161. William Manning to Mariah Head, Dec. 26, 1844. Francis
Harrison, J. P.

162. James Keen to Martha Campbell, Oct. 15, 1846. James
Highsmith, J. P.

163. Christopher Chancey to Nancy Raulerson, Jan. 21, 1846. Wm.
Drawdy, J. P.

164. Henry W. Ratcliff to Ann M. Holden, Aug. 5, 1847. James
Highsmith, J. P.

165. Joseph Manning to Mrs. Rebecca Rumph, March 2, 1849.
Francis Harrison, J. P.

166. John B. Stewart to Mary Causey. Date not given. James
Highsmith, J. P. Issued Nov. 24, 1847.

167. William H. Lewis to Elizabeth Harris, Dec. 22, 1847. Thos.
Greene, M. G.

168. John Matthews to Elizabeth Hickox, Jan. 30, 1847. Thomas
Greene, M. G.

169. Simon Smith to Dorcas Warner, Jan. 29, 1846. Allen Highsmith,
J. P.

170. John Gill to Maria Purdom, Feb. 29, 1848. James Highsmith, J. P.
171. James Grantham to Menidia Ann Judson, May 6, 1849. James Drawdy, J. P.
172. Isaac Odum to Elizabeth Warner, Sept. 13, 1849. Thomas Greene, Baptist M. G.
173. John Crews to Sabra Dowling, Nov. 29, 1849. William Brown, J. P.
174. John Harris to Lucinda Lewis, Dec. 13, 1849. Thomas Greene, M. G.
175. Samuel Highsmith to Mary Jane Willis, Dec. 27, 1849. Thomas Greene, M. G.
176. William Lewis to Francis Barber, Dec. 27, 1849. Walter Youles, J. P.
177. Claiborn Harrold to Lucretia Highsmith, Feb. 14, 1850. Willy Knox, J. P.
178. John Ashley Wainwright to Bethsheba McClellan, Feb. 24, 1850. Willy Knox, J. P.
179. Allen Roberson to Elizabeth Kelly, July 4, 1850. James B. Lewis, J. I. C.
180. Frances Crews to Sarah Ann Johns, Oct. 3, 1850. Allen Highsmith, J. P.
181. Bartley Crews to Mary Elizabeth Johns, Oct. 3, 1850. Allen Highsmith, J. P.
182. William Roberts to Needone Roddenberry. No date. Benj. Dulony, M. E. C. M. G. Issued Sept. 4, 1812.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The foregoing list is valuable for research work in not only Wayne county, but in adjoining counties as well. The importance is emphasized by the fact that the old records for the same period of Ware, Appling and other adjoining counties have been destroyed.

(No attempt was made to arrange them alphabetically, but they are given in their order as recorded. The groom's name comes first, next the bride, then the date of the marriage, and the name of the minister or officiating officer. "J. P." means "Justice of Peace;" "M. G." is "Minister of the Gospel;" "J. I. C." "Justice of Inferior Court;" "L. D., M. E. C." means "Local Deacon, Methodist Episcopal Church." Where the date of the marriage is not given, the date of the issuance of the license is shown.

(The following list of 63 licenses is given, although no return was made. But it must be borne in mind that the country was wild in those days, lurking Indians and no roads made traveling

to the county-site dangerous and difficult, and it is very probable that practically all of the following licenses were executed and the parties married, but no returns were made. It is known to be a fact that some of those named below were married, which leads to the conclusion that others were duly married.

(All women's names in these licenses bore the prefix "Miss," unless otherwise stated).

Licenses Issued from Court Ordinary Wayne Co.

1809 TO 1850, FOR WHICH NO RETURN OF OFFICIATING OFFICER OR MINISTER APPEARS.

1. Michael Clements to Miss Ann Munden, Aug. 31, 1809.
2. John Summerlin to Susannah Hogan, Dec. 21, 1809.
3. Thomas Purdon to Marian Pearson, Sept. 15, 1810.
4. James Harper to Mary Smith, Oct. 31, 1811.
5. John Lyons to Mary Whitten, Jan. 29, 1812.
6. John O'Neal to Hester Collier, March 31, 1812.
7. Moses Burgess to Mary Mixon, April 30, 1812.
8. John Wiley to Elizabeth Driggers, May 14, 1812.
9. Henry Branch to Ann O'Steen, Sept. 9, 1812.
10. Wm. Hunter to Catherine Roberts, Sept. 23, 1812.
11. Richard Hopps to Margaret Gibson, Nov. 30, 1812.
12. David Burney to Susannah Gibsen, July 4, 1813.
13. Moses Harris of Glynn Co. to Mildred Sarrone, Oct. 4, 1813.
14. Joseph Stafford to Argent O'Steen, Oct. 4, 1813.
15. Stephen Bugg to Elizabeth Nunds, March 29, 1814.
16. Mashak Burney to Harriet Pilcher, July, 1815.
17. Wm. O'Neal to Mary Joyner, Dec. 6, 1815.
18. James B. Stewart to Courtney Keightly, June 19, 1816.
19. Ezekiel O'Steen to Leah Prevatt, Dec. 24, 1816.
20. James Strickland to Elander Smith, Jan. 8, 1817.
21. Willoby Cooper to Polly Walter Jan. 28, 1817.
22. Andrew N. Johnson to Mary Rawls, Sept. 6, 1817.
23. Capt. Thomas O'Neal to Sibbiah Stafford, Sept. 23, 1817.
24. Chesley Boatright to Rachel Geiger, July 16, 1818.
25. John Hogans to Penelope Roberts, Oct. 4, 1818.
26. James C. Lewis to Rebecca Woodcock, Feb. 2, 1819.
27. Isbin Giddens to Kesiah Knight, April 7, 1819.
28. David E. Kemp to Elizabeth Mondon, April 20, 1819.

29. William Warner to Sarah Ammons, July 5, 1819.
30. Nimrod Raulerson to Sarah Dukes, April 22, 1820.
31. Thomas Owens to Mary Cooper, May 5, 1820.
32. Peter McKellar to Jane Gibson, July 3, 1820.
33. Richard Bennett to Rebecca Boatright, July 20, 1820.
34. John Moseley to Nancy Stewart. No date.
35. John L. Stewart to Lenora Bryan of Appling Co., Jan. 11, 1821.
36. Thomas Vickery to Mary Cooper, April 20, 1821.
37. Jabez Dowling to Honor Eliza Davis, April 8, 1822.
38. George W. Walther to Mary Ann Amelia Russell, Jan. 7, 1823.
39. Elisha Walker to Elizabeth Rawls, June 11, 1823.
40. Archibald Hogan to Zilpha Roberts, July 28, 1824.
41. Joel Freeman to Mrs. Elizabeth Gillett. No date.
42. Samuel Pearson to Elizabeth Cooper, Dec. 24, 1823.
43. Edward W. Russell to Miss May, April 22, 1824.
44. George Gillett to Elizabeth Morgan, June 19, 1824. "There being an objection, the above named George Gillett and Miss Elizabeth Morgan were not joined in their nuptials and said license was returned. This 19th August, 1824."
45. Jeremiah Johns to Maryann McClellan, Oct. 4, 1824.
46. Coatsy R. Dennison to Mary Mobley, Nov. 23, 1824.
47. Charles Smith to Eliza Strickland, Dec. 27, 1824.
48. John M. Geiger to Amy Joyner, Jan. 4, 1825.
49. Aaron Tison of Glynn Co. to Louisa J. Dell, Jan. 16, 1825.
50. Jacob Carter to Elizabeth Chancey, Feb. 25, 1825.
51. John Smith to Mary Carter, Nov. 28, 1825.
52. Richard Liverett to Fannie Hagans, Feb. 4, 1825.
53. Millington Smith to Ellender Roberson, Dec. 15, 1827.
54. Job Manning to Maridy Hair, Aug. 14, 1828.
55. State Lewis to Ann Franklin, Dec. 16, 1831.
56. John Thomas to Mrs. Sarah Franklin, Nov. 5, 1836.
57. Janies B. Lewis to Lettie McCool, no date.
58. Janies Manning to Rebecca Harper, Jan. 8, 1838.
59. Daniel Herrin to Jemima Ammons, January, 1838.
60. Absalom Causey to Lovey Kelly, 1838.
61. Albert Clark to Jane A. Hatcher, October, 1840.
63. Lewis W. Bryan to Mrs. Mary T. Harris, Dec. 26, 1842.
64. Seaborn J. Childs to Martha Wiggins, Dec. 26, 1842.
65. John Hull to Martha King, Nov. 22, 1849.

“Burnt Church” Cemetery, Lanier County, Ga.

This church is about two miles south of Milltown, Lanier county, and is Primitive Baptist in denomination. It is one of the oldest churches in this section, and the following list of marked graves contains only those of the older citizens buried there.

Some additional data or remarks are given with most of the names given below, so as to enable genealogists in research work.

Quarterman B. Staten. Born Aug. 26, 1831. Died Oct. 15, 1876. Son of Barzilla Staten, Sr., and Catherine (Watson) Staten. Lived near Stockton in Clinch county. Captain Company “G,” 50th Georgia regiment C. S. A. Justice Inferior Court, Clinch county, 1865-1868.

Catherine (Watson) Staten, widow of Barzilla Staten, Sr. Born in 1801. Died Oct. 23, 1885.

John Knight. Born March 14, 1828. Died July 26, 1904. Lived near Stockton, Clinch county. County commissioner, Clinch county, 1891-1893.

Dicy (Staten) Knight, wife of John Knight, and daughter of Barzilla and Catherine Staten. Born in 1826. Died 1907.

Levi Drawdy. Born in Barnwell district, S. C. Oct. 15, 1803. Died July 16, 1888.

William P. Roberts. Born Oct. 11, 1804. Died Dec. 2, 1852.

Ann D. Knight. Born Aug. 6, 1802. Died Oct. 14, 1857.

Rev. William A. Knight, pioneer of this section. Came from Wayne county to Lowndes. Died in what is now Berrien county. Born Feb. 8, 1778. Died Dec. 8th, 1859. First state senator from Lowndes county.

Mrs. Sarah Knight, wife of William A. Knight. Born Feb. 16, 1780. Died Nov. 28th, 1859.

William C. Knight, son of William A. and Sarah Knight. Born Oct. 8, 1805. Died Feb. 8th, 1870. Lived in Berrien county.

John Register, Jr., son of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Skinner) Register. Born 1823. Died April 8, 1907. Married Elizabeth Cowart.

Samuel E. Register, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Skinner) Register. Born Sept. 16, 1826. Died May 29, 1903. Lived in Berrien county.

Mrs. Mary E. Register, wife of Samuel E., died May 5, 1892.

Moses C. Lee, son of Jesse Lee. Born 1814. Died Aug. 2, 1886.

Jincey, wife of M. C. Lee. Born 1824. Died Sept. 13, 1898.

John Lee, son of Jesse Lee, born March 5, 1808. Died March 1, 1884.

Fleaior (Wetherington) Lee, wife of John Lee. Born April 23, 1813. Died May 19 1889.

Jeremiah Shaw, born March 20, 1800, died April 7, 1883.

Rachel, wife of Jeremiah Shaw, born 1808, died 1877.

James Walker, born Feb. 3, 1800, died June 15, 1891.

Rebecca, wife of James Walker, born March 1, 1806, died July 2, 1885.

John R. Walker, son of James Walker, boru 1825, died 1900.

Mary E., wife of John R. Walker, born 1831. Died 1902.

Merrit H. Johnson, sou of Wiley and Winnie Johnson ,born 1815. Died 1877.

John F. Clements, born Oct. 7, 1810. Died Sept. 23, 1864.

Mrs. Nancy Clements, wife of John F. Clements, and daughter of James Patten and his wife, Elizabeth Lee. Born Oct. 7, 1822. Died Oct. 30, 1887.

Rev. Isaac D. Hutto, born in South Carolina, March 15, 1818. Died March 24, 1881. Married Sarah, daughter of Joshua Lee. Lived in Clinch county. Primitive Baptist ministers.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Lee) Patten, widow of James Patten, Sr., and daughter of Joshua Lee. Born Oct. 7, 1801. Died July 1, 1884. Her husband, James Patten, died about 1845, but grave is unmarked. Lived in Berrien county.

William Patten, oldest son of James and Elizabeth (Lee) Patten. Born Nov. 3, 1820. Died Sept. 16, 1907. Married Elizabeth Register.

James Patten, Jr., son of James and Elizabeth Patten, born Sept. 24, 1832. Died Dec. 20, 1907.

Phoebe Patten, wife of James Patten, Jr., born May 20, 1838, died Oct. 19th, 1898.

Jehu Patten, son of James and Elizabeth (Lee) Patten, born Aug. 15, 1839. Died July 24, 1907.

Mrs. Martha (Williamis) Patten, wife of Matthew E. Patten. Born 1847. Died 1897. Married Nov. 15, 1865.

G. W. L. Patten, son of William, born April 21, 1852. Died Aug. 8, 1864.

L. C. Pat en, son of William, born Oct. 10, 1847. Died Sept. 18, 1890.

Mrs. Sarah E. Patten, wife of W. C. Patten, born Aug. 10, 1839. Died Jan. 27, 1909.

John P. Patten, born June 20, 1876. Died Sept. 21, 1911.

Early Settlers of South Georgia

AS GLEANED FROM GRAND JURIES

Below appears a list of the members of the grand juries of a few South Georgia counties, same being the earliest record found on the court minutes. In Wayne county (created in 1803) the earliest record is of the March term, 1822, of Wayne superior court. In Appling county (created 1818) the earliest record is of the April term, 1868, the records having been burned. In Clinch county the earliest record is September, 1867, the records having been destroyed.

Wayne County—March Term, 1822, Convened March 14, 1822.

1. James Fort, Foreman.	13. John R. Kemp
2. Fliney Sheffield	14. John Fort, Jr.
3. Sherod Sheffield	15. John Stewart, Sr.
4. Randol Sheffield	16. James Helverson
5. Robert Leach	17. James B. Stewart
6. John Fort, Sr.	18. Benjamin Davis
7. James Harper	19. James May
8. Thomas Purdom	20. Jesse Moody
9. William Stafford, Sr.	21. Moses S. Harris
10. William A. Knight	22. James Wainwright
11. James D. Prevatt	23. James Hutto (excused)
12. Wiley Rozier	

Wayne County—Petit Jury Serving at Same Term

1. Leighton Dowling	7. King Douglas
2. Jacob Gigor	8. Henry Summerlin
3. Benj. Melton	9. William Munden
4. Aaron Rozier	10. William Hare
5. Moses Turner	11. William Flowers
6. Solomon Walker	12. Stephen Pilcher

Appling County—Grand Jury, April Term, 1868

1. Jacob H. Moody, Foreman	13. James A. Thornton
2. Lemuel Johnson	14. James T. Eason
3. John E. Thornton	15. John W. Dukes
4. George W. O'Quin	16. John Hutto
5. Patrick McLean	17. James M. Johnson
6. John Miles	18. Richard Bennett, Jr.
7. David Reddish	19. Elias Crummey
8. John McLelland	20. W. H. Sapp
9. Jeremiah McDonald	21. David Carter, Sr.
10. Joshua Clarey	22. John F. White
11. Thomas Harrison	23. George Eason, Sr.
12. Isaac Higgs	24. George Moody, Sr.

Grand Jurors Drawn But Not Serving at This Term

1. Stockner R. Harris	6. Isham Robinson
2. James Williams, Sr.	7. Daniel W. Johnson
3. James S. Bennett	8. Burrill Taylor
4. Isham Bennett	9. David Carter, Jr.
5. Joseph G. Horton	Burrel Taylor, Bailiff.

Clinch County—September Term, 1867—Grand Jurors

1. J. C. Kirkland, Foreman	11. William Tomlinson
2. Joseph Sirmans	12. John Knight
3. Abner Sirmans	13. Isham Roberts
4. George Mikell	14. John L. Courson
5. Peter Smith	15. David C. Lancaster
6. D. H. Johnson	16. Harris Tomlinson ,
7. James Brown	17. Wiley Bennett
8. James Sweat	18. William B. North
9. Juniper Griffis	19. Elias D. McLendon
10. Enoch Griffin	

Irwin County—Grand Jurors, December Term, 1823.

1. Ludd Mobley, foreman.	12. George Easters
2. Elijah Beasley	13. Jiles Easters
3. Emanuel Knowles	14. Nathaniel Statham
4. Daniel Luke	15. David Calloway
5. Redding Hunter	16. Thomas Gibbs
6. James Wallace	17. David Williams
7. Willis King	18. John Henderson
8. Thomas Bennett	19. Daniel Burnett
9. James Burnett	20. John Sutton
10. Daniel Drawdy	21. Kicher Wiggins
11. William Hall	

Lowndes County—Grand Jurors, June Term, 1858.

1. John F. Scruggs, Foreman	11. David Newsom
2. William P. Murdock	12. Archibald Everett
3. William Wisenbaker	13. William S. Peters
4. Aaron W. Copeland	14. William Robinson
5. Malachi Jones	15. Hustus Studstill
6. James M. Baskins	16. William Jones
7. Christian Lineberger	17. John C. Spell
8. James Walker	18. Adam Williford
9. William F. Speight	19. Jesse M. Collier
10. D. R. Newsom	20. Jacob J. Zeigler

William Bradford, Bailiff

Petit Jurors Serving at Same Term

1. Shadrack Bradford	1. William H. Burton
2. Jacob Wiley	2. William Rentz
3. A. J. Westberry	3. Henry Hughes
4. Bazziel Komegay	4. David McCall
5. Daniel Blanton	5. Henry Holland
6. M. A. Mathis	6. John D. Joyce
7. Thomas Harp	7. John Belote
8. Green B. Blanton	8. Daniel McIntyre
9. William J. Patrick	9. William D. Barfield
10. Jesse A. Gaulden	10. Bryant A. Edmondson
11. Mitchell McCall	11. William C. Wethington
12. Aulden D. Boon	12. William A. Knight

Ware County History

A little light is thrown on some of the earlier settlers of Ware by the following extracts from the deed records, relative to Lots 155, 154, 156 and 157 of the 8th district. All witnesses and parties lived in Ware county unless otherwise stated.

LOT 157

This lot is now situated within the corporate limits of Waycross and embraces most of "Riverside" sub-division. The Lott cemetery almost touches the southwest corner, while the A. C. L. railroad barely runs inside the southeast corner.

1. Granted by the State to Thomas Newmans of Tattnall county, but can find no deed from him.

2. Deed to one-half of the lot from John Spikes to George McClellan, both of Ware county, dated Sept. 15, 1826. Witnessed by Thomas Hawkins and Philemon Bryan, Justice Inferior Court. Conveys one-half of said lot or so as to include the improvements of the said John Spikes."

3. Deed to same half from George McClellan to Abner Jones, both of Ware county. Witnessed by Hopkins Howell and John L. Stewart, Justice of Inferior Court. Dated Jan. 15, 1827.

4. Deed to same half dated Nov. 12, 1827, from Abner Jones to Silas Hilliard. Witnessed by David J. Miller and John Jones, Justice of Inferior Court.

5. Deed to same half, dated Aug. 30th, 1848, from Silas Hilliard to William R. Dilkinson, both of Ware county. Witnessed by Cuyler W. Hilliard and Austin Smith, Justice of Inferior Court.

6. Deed to same half, dated Sept. 1st, 1848, from William R. Wilkinson to Thomas Riggins, both of Ware county. Witnessed by R. G. Dickerson and John E. Dickerson, and probated before John T. Clough, J. P.

7. Deed to same half, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, from Thomas Riggins to John B. Riggins; witnessed by William G. Riggins and James Fulwood, Justice of Inferior Court.

8. Deed to same half, dated Jan. 2, 1855, from John B. Riggins to John T. Clough, both of Charlton county.

Thus it will be seen that this lot had improvements on it, probably a home, as early as 1826, as John Spikes mentioned in his deed to George McClellan that he conveys all his improvements upon the lot. It is probable that all the parties named to the foregoing deeds lived upon this land in the order given.

LOT 155

This lot was granted to James Harper of Newton county, June 10th, 1826, and by him conveyed to James Cobb of Tattnall county two days later. The lot is situated mostly within the corporate limits of Waycross, the B. & W. (now A. C. L.) railroad running through the southwest corner of the lot. Most of the Deenwood sub-division is on this lot, as is "Winona Park."

James Cobb of Tattnall county deeded this lot to Ander Boyd of Ware county, July 11th, 1826. Witnessed by John Jones, Sr., and Thomas Newborn, J. P.

Ander Boyd of Ware county deeded it to Jeremiah Walker, Sept. 4th, 1827. Witnessed by John Jones and Wm. P. Fowler, J. P.

No deed found from Jeremiah Walker.

Later, this lot was sold by Richard Bourn, sheriff of Ware county, to Elijah Mattox, as property of James Cobb of Ware county. Deed dated Jan. 4th, 1840. Sold under an execution issued from Ware Superior Court in favor of Abr. Hargraves.

Elijah Mattox deeds the lot to Abr. Hargraves, April 15, 1842, for \$250. Witnesses, Patrick M. Brady and Thomas Hilliard, J. P.

LOT 154

Granted to Wm. Lord, Dec. 4, 1826. This lot was deeded by William Lord to John Moore, both of Wilkinson county, Dec. 4th, 1826. Deed signed in Wilkinson county. This lot lies immediately west of Lot 155, and the B. & W. branch railroad runs through it, as also does Kettle creek.

John Moore seems to immediately have moved to Ware county, as in his deed to this lot, dated Sept. 13, 1827, he says he is "of Ware county;" He sold it to Absalom Cassy of Ware county. Deed witnessed by James Bryan and William R. Fowler, J. P.

No deed found of record from Absalom Cassy.

The next deed seems to be that of Salena Taylor of Wayne county to Jeremiah Underhill of Ware county, dated July 29, 1831. Witnessed by Jabez L. Dowling and Mark Addison, Justice Inferior Court.

Deeded by Jeremiah Underhill to Thomas Newborn, Sept. 15th, 1831. Witnessed by Jacob Godwin and D. J. Blackburn, J. P.

Deeded by Thomas Newborn to James Gillan, Oct. 3, 1832. Conveys all northwest of Kettle creek of this lot. Witnessed by Elijah Mattox and D. J. Blackburn, J. P.

All of the lot southeast of Kettle creek deed by Thos. Newborn to John Rowell, Aug. 22, 1832. Witnessed by Elijah Mattox and D. J. Blackburn, J. P.

John Powell conveys his part to James Gillan, Aug. 5, 1833.
Witnessed by Elijah Mattox and Thomas Newborn, J. P.

James Gillan conveys the entire lot to Hugh Booth, Feb. 9, 1837.
Witnessed by James Cobb and G. B. Williamson.

Hugh Booth conveys the entire lot to Mark Addison, March 2nd, 1838. Witnessed by Martin T. Miller and Thomas Hilliard, Justice of Inferior Court.

Elizabeth Addison (presumably the widow of Mark Addison) conveys the entire lot to Abraham Hargraves, Nov. 12th, 1839, for \$225. Witnessed by Silas Hilliard and R. McDonald, Justice of Inferior Court.

Thomas Hilliard, administrator estate of Mark Addison, deceased, conveys this lot to Abraham Hargraves, Sept. 3, 1845. Witnessed by John T. Clough and D. J. Miller, J. P.

LOT 156

This lot is located in northern part of Waycross and embraces most of Riverside Park, Northgate and College Park sub-divisions. Granted to Littleberry Watts of Morgan county, Dec. 7, 1833.

Deeded by L. Berry Watts of Campbell county to John Newborn of Ware county, April 4, 1838. Deed signed in Campbell county.

Deeded by John Newborn to Silas Hilliard, Jan. 21st, 1841. Witnessed by Onslow G. Keith and Banner Thomas, J. P.

Deeded by Silas Hilliard to David Cason, March 29, 1841. Consideration, \$150. Witnessed by Eurydice Jeffords and Harmon V. Jeffords, Justice Inferior Court.

Deeded by David Cason to Hillery Cason, April 30, 1847. Witnessed by Cuyler W. Hilliard and John T. Clough, J. I. C.

Deeded by Hillery W. Cason to Josiah Peebles of Ware county, Nov. 4, 1852. Witnessed by Berry Walker and W. B. Folks, J. I. C.

Deeded by Josiah Peebles to William S. Bailey, Nov. 3rd, 1857. Consideration, \$450. Witnessed by David Rowell and Banner Thomas, J. P.

Irwin County History

The following is a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Irwin County, Georgia.

"GEORGIA — IRWIN COUNTY. Met agreeable to law at the house of David Williams in the county aforesaid, and then formed the first Inferior Court for said county, on the third day of July, 1826. Present, their honors: Ludd Mobley, John Sutton, David Calloway, David Williams, J. I. C. The court then being opened agreeable to law, then proceeded to business. On motion it is ordered that the clerk of this court do issue license to tavern keepers and retailors of spirituous liquors when the Court is not setting. The court then adjourned until court in course.

"DAVID CALLOWAY, J. I. C.

"LUDD MOBLEY, J. I. C.

"DAVID WILLIAMS, J. I. C.

"JOHN SUTTON, J. I. C. -

"WILLIAM SLONE, Clerk I. C."

The next term was held January 1st, 1821, at which time it appears that the business transacted was that the suit of Richard Wiggins vs. Daniel Grantham was called and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

At the July Term, 1821, the following grand jurors were drawn by the Inferior Court judges to serve at the next term of Superior Court:

1. Jeptha Durham	6. Mathew Fane or Lane
2. John Durham	7. Noah Griffin
3. James Wallis	8. William Folsom
4. Murdock McDuffie	9. Giles Easter
5. Jacob L. Durham	10. William Bradford

The following were drawn at the same time on the petit jury:

1. Hatcher Vickers	10. David Spring
2. William Brown	11. Jacob Braswell
3. Isaac Boyd	12. John Henderson
4. Christopher Pear	13. Thomas Simpson
5. Thomas Drawdy	14. Aaron Jurnigan
6. Joseph Watts	15. Richard Brown
7. Merten Mlms	16. James Mussellwhite
8. Daniel McDuffie	17. Plesent Statam
9. Nathaniel Durham.	

On January 7, 1823, the court passed the following order: "By order of the Court there shall be a new district laid out and be-

gining at the Alapaha (river), running the old trail by the breastworks now to the Wiggigns called Daniel Wiggins and Richard Wiggins, including them and the Appling (county) line includ-ing them, in the 3rd district."

On Jan. 3rd, 1825, the court granted this order: "By order of this Court there shall be a district laid out which shall be called the 4th district, to include all the territory southwest of the Lapahaw (Alapaha) river in said county."

On July 4th, 1825, the following order was granted: "On motion it is ordered that John Smith, Moses St—— and Daniel Underwood be appointed to examine the road to the Lapahaw (Alapaha) river, to Little river, and report the practieability of stating the same. On motion it is ordered that Asa Townsend, John J. Underwood and John Smith be appointed commissioners of the road in in the 4th district, Irwin county."

The following is a list of administrator and other bonds recorded in Book "D" of the ordinary's office of Irwin county, Ga. All the bonds are made payable to the Inferior Court, which had jursidiction of such matters at that time, and embrace the period 1820-1830.

John Sutton, Jr., guardian of William Reily Adams, orphan of Ezekiel Adams. Dated Oct. 2, 1820. Surety, David Calloway. Amount, \$300.

William Williams, son of William Slone and Mary Ann Slone. was born Jan. 30th, 1822. (This is merely a note made by the clerk of the birth of a son of his).

Abagail McDuffie and John C. Love, administrators of Murdock McDuffie. Dated March 3, 1823. Amount, \$30,000. Sureties, Nathaniel R. Mitchell, John Sutton and John Wileox.

Daniel McDuffie, sheriff of Irwin county, dated Oct. 22, 1823. Sureties, John J. Underwood and Ludd Mobley. Amount, \$20,000.

David Calloway, guardiaan of Mary Taylor, orphan of Elender Taylor, dated July 2, 1821. Amount, \$500. Surety, William Taylor.

John Sutton, Jr., administrator of Amos Sutton, dated Oct. 1st, 1821. Amount, \$4,000. Surety, Murdock McDuffie.

John S. Gilder, sheriff of Irwin county, dated Jan. 7, 1823. Amount, \$20,000. Surety, Ludd Mobley.

Last will and testament of Charles James, formerly of Bullock county, Ga., but died a resident of Irwin. Dated Nov. 8, 1810. Bequeaths all property unto Barbara James, his wife, who is appointed executrix to dispose of the estate in her discretion. Witnesses: David Williams, Frederick Williams and Nancy Williams. Admitted to record March 6, 1822.

Murdock McDuffie, administrator of Jacob Braswell, dated Dec.

8, 1821. Amount, \$2,000. Sureties: James Allen and John S. Gilder.

Barbara James, administratrix with will annexed of Charles James, dated March 4, 1822. Amount, \$2,000. Surety, David Williams.

Redding Hunter, guardian of William Taylor, orphan of Jonathan Taylor. Amount, \$5,000. March 4, 1822. Surety, Robt. H. Dixon.

John Sutton, Jr., guardiaan of Sary Sutton, Ben. Sutton and Irwin Sutton, orphans of Amos Sutton. Dated July 1, 1822. Amount, \$6,000. Surety, Murdock McDuffie.

Robert H. Dixon, administrator of Moses Jurnigan dated March 4, 1822. Surety, Elijah Beasley. Amount, \$4,000.

Ashley Cathorn and Daniel McDuffie, administrators of Murdock McDuffie, dated Oct. 28, 1822. Amount, \$50,000. Sureties: David Williams and Redding Hunter.

John C. Love and Abigail McDuffie, administrators of Jacob Braswell, dated Jan. 6, 1823. Amount, \$30,000. Sureties: Ashley Cathorn and John Sutton, Jr.

Abigail McDuffie and John C. Love, administrators of Murdock McDuffie, dated March 6, 1823. Amount, \$50,000. Sureties: Charles McKinnon and Ludd Mobley.

Mary Fulwood, administratrix of Andrew Fulwood, dated Sept. 18, 1822. Amount, \$3,000. Sureties: Daniel Wiggins and Elisha Winslow.

Bill of sale from Samuel Story, John Story, Abram Nipper, Micajah Owens of Irwin county and Richard Story of Pulaski county, to Willis King. No date. Conveys one negro woman and three negro children. Recorded Dec. 15, 1823.

Emanuel Knowles, administrator of Abram Blanton (or Clanton), dated Jan. 29, 1824. Amount, \$200. William Fussell, surety.

James Allen, sheriff of Irwin county, dated May 6, 1824. Amount, \$20,000. Sureties: William Slone, Emanuel Knowles and Redding Hunter.

John Henderson and Sarah Henderson, administrators of Daniel Henderson, dated July 5, 1825. Amount, \$1,000. Sureties: Jas. Allen and Ludd Mobley.

Abel Chester, guardian of David and Rachie Fulwood, orphans of Andrew Fulwood, dated Jan. 6, 1823. Amount, \$1,000. Sureties: Daniel Wiggins and Elisha Winslow.

William Fussell, sheriff of Irwin county, dated March 5, 1827. Amount, \$20,000. Sureties: William Slone and Ludd Mobley.

Bill of sale from John Parramore to Wiley Vickers, dated Dec. 14, 1826, for negro girl. Witnesses: Jason Brinson and Thomas

S. Swain, J. I. C.

Benjamin Willis, Jr., administrator of Ben. Willis, Sr., late of Telfair county Dated Sept. 30, 1825. Amount, \$110. Robert H. Dixon, surety.

Benjamin Williams, Jr., administrator of Flory Morrison, late of Laurens county, dated Jan. 3, 1826. Amount, \$1,000. David Cal-loway, surety.

Charity Jurnigan, guardian of Susan Jurnigan, orphan of Moses Jurnigan, dated March 6, 1826; \$200. Surety, John S. Love.

Sileway McCall, guardian of Martha Ann Barton (illegitimate), dated Sept. 1, 1828; \$250. Surety, James Statham.

Jesse Hobby, guardian of Susanna Henderson (illegitimate), dated Sept. 1, 1828; \$250. Jacob Paultk, surety.

Thomas Young, guardian of Susan Jurnigan, orphan of Moses Jurnigan; \$200. Dated Sept. 1st, 1828. John B. F. Dixon, surety.

William Fussell, administrator of Lewis Wagoner, late of McIn-tosh county; \$800. Dated July 5, 1830. James L. Wilcox, surety.

Daniel McDuffie, sheriff of Irwin county, dated April 22, 1830. Amount, \$10,000. Sureties: Joseph Fletcher and Ludd Mobley.

JN-3 '22

THE SOUTH GEORGIA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY

A quarterly publication devoted to the history of South Georgia, and genealogy.

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Vol. 1.

APRIL, 1922.

No. 2

THE EDITOR'S DESK

Since the publication of our first number in January, a number of congratulatory letters have been received. The magazine seems to be meeting a longfelt need in our state for a magazine in which can be found local or county history and genealogy. We desire to thank every one who has assisted by joining, for extending their support and good wishes.

We must continue to get more subscribers, however, as a publication of this kind is dependent entirely upon the subscriptions to "keep it going." We are publishing herewith a list of subscribers, or members, and while the membership is yet small, still all the prospects point to a steadily increasing membership and a consequent enlargement of the magazine. On the strength of this, this issue of the Quarterly is larger than the first.

The Editor will greatly appreciate any contributions, whether by members or others. In fact, it is necessary that you cooperate by sending in any information or data you may have, whether concerning that of your own family or that of others or of local or state history. It is manifestly impossible for the Editor to be away from home all the time getting up matter for the magazine.

A copy of "The County Court Note-Book," an every-other-month publication, published by Milnor Ljungstedt, Bethesda, Md., has been received. Like our own Quarterly, it appears to be a new publication. It is full of genealogical matter, notes and queries, etc. The subscription is one dollar per year.

The state society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual convention in Valdosta the first week in this month and was largely attended.

The annual meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held at Savannah, April 12th. Only business of a routine nature was transacted. The members were treated to a visit to Mr. W. W. De-Renne's valuable library at his home, "Wormsloe," near Savannah.

PAID UP MEMBERS, SOUTH GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1. W. G. Brantley	Washington, D. C.
2. Seward M. Smith	Atlanta, Ga.
3. Robert C. Alston	Atlanta, Ga.
4. Robert M. Butler	Savannah, Ga.
5. M. S. Baker	Savannah, Ga.
6. Mrs. E. D. Dimmock	Waycross, Ga.
7. R. C. Ellis	Tifton, Ga.
8. Samuel B. Adams	Savannah, Ga.
9. William R. Smith	Nashville, Ga.
10. George A. Dame	Jacksonville, Fla.
11. D. A. R. Crum	Cordele, Ga.
12. Mrs. J. L. Walker	Waycross, Ga.
13. Carnegie Library	Atlanta, Ga.
14. R. C. McAndrews	Homerville, Ga.
15. B. T. Allen	Pearson, Ga.
16. M. L. Reese	Augusta, Ga.
17. W. L. Miller	Milltown, Ga.
18. Leland H. Dame	Council, Ga.
19. James T. Vocelle	St. Marys, Ga.
20. Dan Cowart	Fairfax, Ga.
21. R. G. Dickerson	Homerville, Ga.
22. Miss Kate S. Curry	Washington, D. C.
23. H. J. Dame	Okeechobee, Fla.
24. H. L. Cromartie	Homerville, Ga.
25. Bruce Douglas	Homerville, Ga.
26. Thomas Gamble	Savannah, Ga.

27.	Louis S. Moore	Thomasville, Ga.
28.	Mrs. John L. Davidson	Quitman, Ga.
29.	J. D. Lovett	Nashville, Ga.
30.	W. P. Ward	Douglas, Ga.
31.	Wiley M. Sumner	Pearson, Ga.
32.	J. D. Blalock	Waycross, Ga.
33.	Harry D. Reed	Waycross, Ga.
34.	Henry C. Morgan	Homerville, Ga.
35.	G. A. Gibbs	Homerville, Ga.
26.	Gordon O. Carroll	Homerville, Ga.
37.	H. M. Peagler	Homerville, Ga.
38.	B. E. Blitch	Homerville, Ga.
39.	Flem C. Dame	Homerville, Ga.
40.	W. V. Musgrove	Homerville, Ga.
41.	W. S. McIntyre	Thomasville, Ga.
42.	University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

A copy of an old application made in 1872 for pension on account of soldier's service in the war of 1812, was recently found in the court house at Homerville, Clinch county. It does not appear whether the pension was granted or not. The application is made by Mrs. Mary White, widow of James White of Clinch county, and sets forth the following facts of interest to genealogists: Her maiden name was Mary Garrott and she and James White were married March 5th, 1818, in Union district, S. C., by Rev. Thomas Ray; that her husband died in Clinch county Oct. 19, 1855; that she was born 1797 and that her husband was drafted and served "the full period" of sixty days in the war of 1812 in Capt. James Ward's company of South Carolina troops, being drafted in Laurens district, S. C., in 1811 or 1812. She furthermore states: "I think my husband served as a private and stationed at or near Charleston and Georgetown and Beaufort Island, S. C. The colonel of his regiment I do not remember to have heard his name, but do remember having heard the name of a Mr. Meadows as major. My husband received land warrants for his services as above, but don't know the numbers."

A certificate of the services and discharge of Solomon Lynn in the United States army in the war of 1812, is recorded on the deed records of Appling county, Georgia, in transcribed record A, B, C, page 166, recorded May 18, 1838. It gives the following particu-

lars of the soldier: Born in South Carolina, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, by occupation a farmer. Enlisted in army Aug. 15, 1812 ,for 18 months, inducted by Lieut. Henry Slaughter of the Second Regiment artillery. Discharged Feb. 14, 1814, at Savannah. Signed by Henry Slaughter, first lieutenant artillery, and P. Jack, colonel infantry, commanding.

Apportionment of slaves, etc., made between his children by Stephen Rich of Appling county, by bills of sale, all dated Sept. 15, 1843:

To daughter, Millie Carter, two slaves, feather bed and rifle.

To son, Greenberry Rich, two slaves, horse, blacksmith tools, two rifles, feather bed and twenty-one cattle

To son, John Rich, one slave, rifle, mare colt, shot gun, feather bed and twenty-one cattle.

To daughter, Rachie, wife of Bartley Sapp, account on Isaac Moody, Sr.. \$285; execution against William Nettles, \$137.40; John Williamson's note, \$85; fifty-five head cattle and feather bed.

To daughter, Jincy, wife of Thomas B. Morgan, negro boy slave and ninetyeight head of cattle and feather bed.

To daughter, Martha Rich, two negroes, feather bed, spinning wheel and twenty-one cattle.

To daughter, Ricy Rich, two negroes, one bed, spinning wheel and thirty-six cattle.

To daughter, Delilah Rich, two slaves, feather bed, spinning wheel and twenty-one cattle.

To son, John Rich, lot of land 250 in 4th district Appling county, household furniture, plantation tools, three horses, all hogs and the crop on the land, he to take care of and manage the estate of his mother, Sarah Rich, and three minor sisters, Ricey, Martha and Delilah, until they become of age and marry.

Recorded Oct. 18, 1843, book ABC, transcribed records, pages 316-318.

The Methodist church in Appling county known in ante-bellum days as Philadelphia church, was granted a tract of two acres on lot 592 in the second district of Appling county, whereon to build the church, by Daniel D. Davis, by a deed dated Aug. 4, 1849. The trustees named were Felix K. Eason, L. W. Church, Jonathan Knight, Elijah Ogden, Samuel H. Morgan and John Miles as trustees, Holmesville circuit, Florida conference, M. E. Church. South.

Isaac Boring resided in Caswell county, N. C., during the Revolutionary war and served with the North Carolina troops. He was married in 1780 and his family was identified with Georgia. His wife was living in 1855 at the advanced age of 92 years in Jackson county, Ga. The following record of marriage and births is copied from the Bible with which the young couple probably started house-keeping:

"Isaac Boring, born 1762, March 8th.

Phoebe Browning, born 1762, September 19.

Isaac Boring and Phoebe Browning was married March 7, 1780.

David Boring, son of Isaac and Phebe, was born May 3, 1781.

(The same phraseology occurs in recording the following, but is omitted here for brevity):

John Boring, born Dec. 14, 1782.

Elizabeth Boring, born Oct. 29, 1784.

Susanna Boring, born Oct. 20, 1786.

Senah Boring, born Feb. 22, 1789.

Robert Boring, born April 24, 1791.

Rebecca Boring, born Aug. 26, 1793.

Isaac Boring, born March 30, 1799.

Phebe Boring, born May 7, 1801.

Thomas Eoring Wafer, son of James and Senah Wafer, born Oct. 21st, 1813.

James Jackson Wafer, born Jan. 31st, 1815.

(Contributed and authenticated by Miss Kate S. Curry 1020 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Elisha Perryman Bolton, son of Matthew Bolton and Mary Chapman Matthews, was born in 1809 and lived at Griffin, Ga. Matthew Bolton was born in 1763, supposedly in Virginia. Wanted—Information concerning the ancestry of Matthew Bolton; when he moved to Georgia and where married; also Revolutionary service if any. Address the Editor.

Josiah Sirmans was born in this state in 1767 and married Artie Hardeman, daughter of Thomas Hardeman, Sr. He settled in the present county of Clinch, where he died January 6th, 1830. Wanted—Information concerning his parentage. He removed to Clinch from Emanuel county, Georgia, in 1822. Address the Editor.

The following information concerning Jacob Braswell and Richard Braswell of North Carolina, is very kindly furnished by Miss

Kate S. Curry of Washington, D. C.:

Jacob Braswell was the son of William and Amy Braswell (originally spelled Bracewell). The place of birth is not given in the record in the family Bible of Jacob and Penelope Braswell from which this information is taken. Jacob Braswell was born March 7, 1763, in Edgecombe county, N. C., and died July 25, 1837. He was married July 9, 1789, to Nancy Cotton, who was born Dec. 3, 1772. Their children were:

Elizabeth, born Dec. 22, 1791.

Micajah, born July 26, 1793.

Jacob, born Dec. 6, 1795.

Priscilla Macon, born Nov. 18, 1797.

Sally, born March 6, 1800.

Willie, born Nov. 27, 1801.

Peggy, born Nov. 1, 1803.

Tempy (daughter), born Aug. 14, 1805.

Alexander Cotton (son), born Oct. 3, 1807.

Nancy Mariah, born Sept. 29, 1810.

Micajah Thomas Cotton (son), born Oct. 12, 1811.

Rodia (daughter), born Nov. 20, 1813.

Richard Braswell was born in Wayne county, N. C., in July, 1755, and died Aug. 20, 1839. He was married in Oct., 1778, to Penelope Blow, who was born about 1761 and died Aug. 30, 1846. This couple removed to Anson county, N. C., about 1810. Their family Bible record gives the births of the children in the phraseology appearing in the following record of the son, Richard, but which is omitted in the remaining entries here for the sake of brevity:

"Richard Braswell, the son of Richard Braswell and Penelope, his wife, was born the 27th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1781."

Delany Braswell (daughter), born May 14, 1782.

Elizabeth, born 22nd of July, 1784.

Burel Braswell, born 30 Nov., 1787.

Urvin Braswell, born 2nd March, 1790.

Patty Braswell, born Sept. 19th (year omitted).

Bryant Braswell, born Oct. 22, 1799.

Bullen Braswell, born April 18, 1801.

Jesse Lee and Joshua Lee, brothers, were among the original settlers of originally Irwin county in that portion now Clinch, Lanier, Berrien and Lowndes counties, Ga. Jesse Lee was born in

1780 and Joshua in 1782, both in South Carolina. Joshua Lee married Martha Ford, a native of North Carolina. Wanted—Information concerning the ancestry of these brothers. The county of their birth in South Carolina is at present unknown. Address the Editor.

John Lee was an early settler of originally Thomas county now Brooks county, Ga., and was born in June, 1813. He married Eliza Groover in October, 1839. John Lee was the son of Jesse Lee. This Jesse Lee does not seem to be the same as mentioned in the last paragraph above. Any information concerning the ancestry and marriage of Jesse Lee will be appreciated. Address the Editor.

A deed is found on record in Appling county, to the Methodist church, for two acres of land whereon to be situated a church by the name of Taylor-town church. The deed is dated Aug. 18, 1849, and is made from Mary, Jincy and Viney Tanner, James Taylor and Nancy Tanner to J. Q. Taylor, Samuel H. Morgan, L. W. Church, Jonathan Knight and John Miles, trustees for the Holmesville circuit, Florida conference, M. E. Church, South, and conveys two acres of lot 20 in the second district of Appling county. Recorded Oct. 23, 1849, in book ABC of transcribed records, page 468.

A deed to the court house site in the now dead town of Holmesville, formerly the county site of Appling county, is found of record in book ABC, page 120, from John Graham to the justices of the inferior court of Appling county, dated March 6, 1837. The deed covers four acres of land in Holmesville, on lot of land 182 in the second district, and includes "the court house which is built thereon, to be applied to the use of the citizens of said county in performing all and singular the public duties required of them by the laws of said State." The grantor also "agrees and allows the county the privilege of getting all timber on said lot 182 to build and repair court house and jail whenever they think necessary." The deed is witnessed by Solomon Canady and William Parker, J. P.

Old Town Cemetery, Milltown, Ga.

Appended herewith is a list of marked graves in the old town cemetery at Milltown, Lanier county. This cemetery is not now used, and while there is a big number of graves in it, only a few are marked, and some being old and most unreadable.

Moses Dunham Harris, born Jan. 22, 1823, died Dec. 15, 1863.

James Carroll, born in North Carolina, March 6, 1801, died Sept. 25, 1869.

Elizabeth, wife of James Carroll, born in North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1806, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Francis Huffman Harrell, died Aug. 11, 1898, age 51 years.

James W. Talley, born at Fayetteville, Ga., Feb. 22, 1826. Died Nov. 25, 1894. (By profession a medical doctor.)

Mississippi A., wife of Dr. J. W. Talley, born Aug. 18, 1834, died Nov. 10, 1896.

Mary Jane Talley, born Feb. 5, 1836, died Feb. 9, 1869.

Willie R. Dawson, "first born of J. and S. Dawson," born Nov. 21, 1860, died Sept. 8, 1861.

Charity Maria, wife of A. J. Liles, born Kanansville, N. C., Nov. 11, 1837, died at Alapaha, Ga., Aug. 11, 1855.

Thomas L., son of J. T. Carroll, born Feb. 5, 1854, died Sept. 19, 1857.

O. U. Carroll, daughter of J. T. Carroll, born Aug. 18, 1852, died June 7, 1854.

Jonathan D. Knight, born April 2, 1840, died March 9, 1884.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THESE VALUABLE RECORDS?

(By Miss Kate S. Curry)

In the record of the Love family of Virginia, written by Mrs. E. L. Connally, Atlanta, Ga., we find this reference to the records of Tinkling Spring church, Virginia: "In August, 1901, the records of this church from 1740 to 1777, Mr. Craig, pastor, were found in the middle of the floor when the furniture was being moved out of the rooms of the home of Mr. Guthrie, former clerk, who was an uncle of Mrs. W. R. Heyt of Atlanta; now owned by her mother, Mrs. Brown Patterson, Barterbrock, Va. Records 1777 to 1840 lost."

Early Settlers of Clinch County

The following is a list of one hundred earlier settlers of that portion formerly Ware and Lowndes counties now Clinch county, and while not complete, will probably be of interest. Many of the dates given concerning removing to this county are problematical, but can be depended on to be reasonably correct.

Name	Born	Settled	Came From	Married
John Tomlinson	1784	1822	Bulloch Co.	'Never married
William Tomlinson	1781	1822	Bulloch Co.	Nancy Register
Moses Tomlinson	1788	1822	Bulloch Co.	Charlotte Monk
Josiah Sirmans	1767	1822	Emanuel Co.	Artie Hardeman
Benjamin Sirmans	1792	1822	Emanuel Co.	Martha Johnson
Joseph Sirmans	1808	1822	Emanuel Co.	Rebecca Smith
Abner Sirmans	1793	1822	Emanuel Co.	Betty Kirkland
Jonathan Sirmans	1800	1822	Emanuel Co.	Martha Rouse
David Johnson	1802	1822	Emanuel Co.	Nancy Burnett
William Smith	1763	1823	Tatnall Co.	— Platt (1) Neta Stephns(2)
John Smith	1802	1823	Tatnall Co.	Cassie Sirmans
Lawrence Smith	1780	1825	Tatnall Co.	Nancy Eason
John Smith	1810	1825	Tatnall Co.	Elizbth Studstill
James C. Smith	1813	1825	Tatnall Co.	Margt. Strkland
Jeremiah Chancey	1782	1824	North Carolina	Elsie O'Steen
James Pafford	1797	1830	Tennessee	Not known
Isham Corbitt	1775?	1830	Tennessee	Millie Stokes
Harbird Corbitt	1802	1830	Tennessee	Reinie Boyett
Marshal Corbitt	1805	1830	Tennessee	Martha Curry
Newsom Corbitt	1808	1830	Tennessee	Polly Smith
Martin Corbitt	1810	1830	Tennessee	Fannie Smith(1) Lydia Curry(2)
William Corbitt	1818	1830	Tennessee	Rhoda Griffis
Isaac Curry	1781	1830	Tennessee	Not known
Duncan Henderson	1802	1825	Appling Co.	Belinda Stafford
John S. Henderson	1807	1825	Appling Co.	PollyFulwood(1) Sallie King(2)
Josiah Stafford	1790?	1825	Appling Co.	Not known
John Tomlinson, Jr.	1804	1822	Bulloch Co.	Zilpha Register
Dryden Newbern	1794	1824	South Carolina	Elizith Sirmans
William C. Newbern	1805	1824	South Carolina	Not known
John Newbern	1801	1824	South Carolina	Argent O'Steen
Thomas Newbern	1778?	1824	South Carolina	Not known
John J. North	1792	1826	Wayne Co.	Bary Crews(1) Rbea. McMillan
William E. North	1808	1826	Wayne Co.	Not known
James O. White	1785	1820	South Carolina	Mary —
Joseph L. Rodgers	1799	1828	Tatnall Co.	Rebecca Starling
William Starling	1782	1828	North Carolina	Elizabeth —

John Bennett -----	1771	1830 SampsonCo.N.C. Sallie Register	
Dixon Bennett -----	1810	1830 SampsonCo.N.C. Sallie Driggers	
Felix Bennett -----	1813	1830 SampsonCo.N.C. Rebecca Smith	
Abraham Bennett -----	1820	1830 SampsonCo.N.C. Katie McGill	
Samuel Register -----	1786	1828 SampsonCo.N.C. Elizabeth Skinner	
William Register -----	1814	1828 SampsonCo.N.C. Lurana Harnage	
Guilford Register -----	1810	1828 SampsonCo.N.C. Not known	
David Register -----	1813	1828 SampsonCo.N.C. Matilda -----	
Abraham Register -----	1801	1828 SampsonCo.N.C. Mary -----	
Elijah Mattox -----	1798	1830 Tatnall Co. Lavina Johnson	
John T. Roberts -----	1810	1830 Wayne Co. Candacy Tomlinsn	
John Moore -----	1780?	1830 Bulloch Co. Winnie Hardemn	
Benjamin Cornelius ---	1801	1833 Lowndes Co. Sarah Hopson	
David Stanford -----	1799	1833 North Carolina Agnes Aiken	
Juniper Griffis -----	1808	1830 Appling Co. Vinie Sears	
Samuel Griffis -----	1775	1830 North Carolina Mary -----	
Samuel Griffis, Jr. ---	1794	1830 South Carolina Naomi Kirkland	
Joel Griffis -----	1803	1830 Appling Co. Elizabeth -----	
Berry Griffis -----	1808	1830 Appling Co. Easter -----	
Charles Griffis -----	1755	1830 Appling Co. Not known	
Edmund Mathis -----	1786	1930 Bulloch Co. Unity Register	
John Mathis -----	1774	1830 Bulloch Co. Not known	
James Mathis -----	1788	1830 Bulloch Co. Not known	
John Mathis, Jr., ---	1805	1830 Bulloch Co. Jemima Lee	
Tyre Mathis -----	1807	1830 Bulloch Co. Nancy Lee	
Thomas Mathis -----	1808	1830 Bulloch Co. Eady Register	
James Harvey Mizell ---	1795?	1835 Bulloch Co. Rebecca Tmlnsn	
George Harnage -----	1807	1835 Liberty Co. Annie Shaw	
Isbin Giddens -----	1799?	1830 Wayne Co. Kiziah Knight	
Duncan Giddens -----	1810	1830 Wayne Co. Mary Joyce	
Moses Giddens -----	1821	1835 Appling Co. Pollie Mathis	
John G. Rice -----	1782	1830 BarnwellDis.S.C. Not known	
Hiram Kight -----	1811	1830 South Carolina Sallie Smith	
Isaac Minshew -----	1807	1831 North Carolina Mary -----	
Cornelius Joyce -----	1811	1837 Tatnall Co. Sarah Triplett	
William Hughes -----	1812	1838 South Carolina Ellen Rice	
William Lastinger -----	1804	1835 Effingham Co. Louise English	
Guilford Lastinger ---	1813	1835 Effingham Co. Mikell(1)	
			Belle Brack(2)
			Lur'na M'lne(3)
William Driggers -----	1796	1836 Effingham Co. Millie Lastinger	
John Williams -----	1798	1833 Appling Co. Nancy Smith	
Martin Fender -----	1816	1836 South Carolina Martha Tomlinsn	
David Fender -----	1786	1836 South Carolina Mollie -----	
John Stalvey -----	1776	1836 South Carolina Not known	
Richard H. Burkhalter	1809	1845 Pulaski Co. Ann Belote	
John E. Taylor -----	1818	1840 Chatham Co. Pollie -----	
Elihu Morgan -----	1795	1843 Appling Co. Dency -----	
Solomon W. Morgan ---	1799	1843 Appling Co. Marjorie -----	
Joseph L. Morgan -----	1804	1843 Appling Co. Mary -----	
Barzilla Staten -----	1776	1840 Lowndes Co. Cathrn Watson	

John Brack -----	1800	1841 Lowndes Co.	Eliza McCall
George Kinard -----	1815?	1846 Lowndes Co.	Elzibh Tmlnsn
Martin Nettles -----	1808	1840 Appling Co.	Cassie Newbern
Joshua Lee -----	1782	1848 Lowndes Co.	Martha Ford
Isaac D. Hutto -----	1818	1840 Wayne Co.	Sarah Lee
John C. Kirkland -----	1824	1840 Appling Co.	ElizbhNettles(1)
Robert G. Dickerson --	1817	1841 Wayne Co.	VastiStaffrd(2)
Levi Herrin -----	1804	1840 South Carolina	
Charles Strickland ---	1822	1849 Pierce Co.	Lertia Sirmans
John Cowart -----	1795	1845 Appling Co.	Elizabeth —
Wilkins Fulwood ----	1773	1840 Appling Co.	Not known
Henry Joyce -----	1780?	1840 Tatnall Co.	Sarah —
William W. Johnson ---	1810	1845 Lowndes Co.	Amelia Shirley
Moses Jewell -----	1805	1846 South Carolina	Fannie —
Simon W. Nichols -----	1801	1840 Jones Co.	Mrgt Weaver

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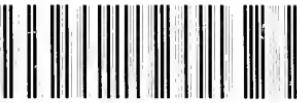
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